ILLINOIS SMALL COMMUNITY TREE PROGRAMS: ATTITUDES, STATUS AND NEEDS

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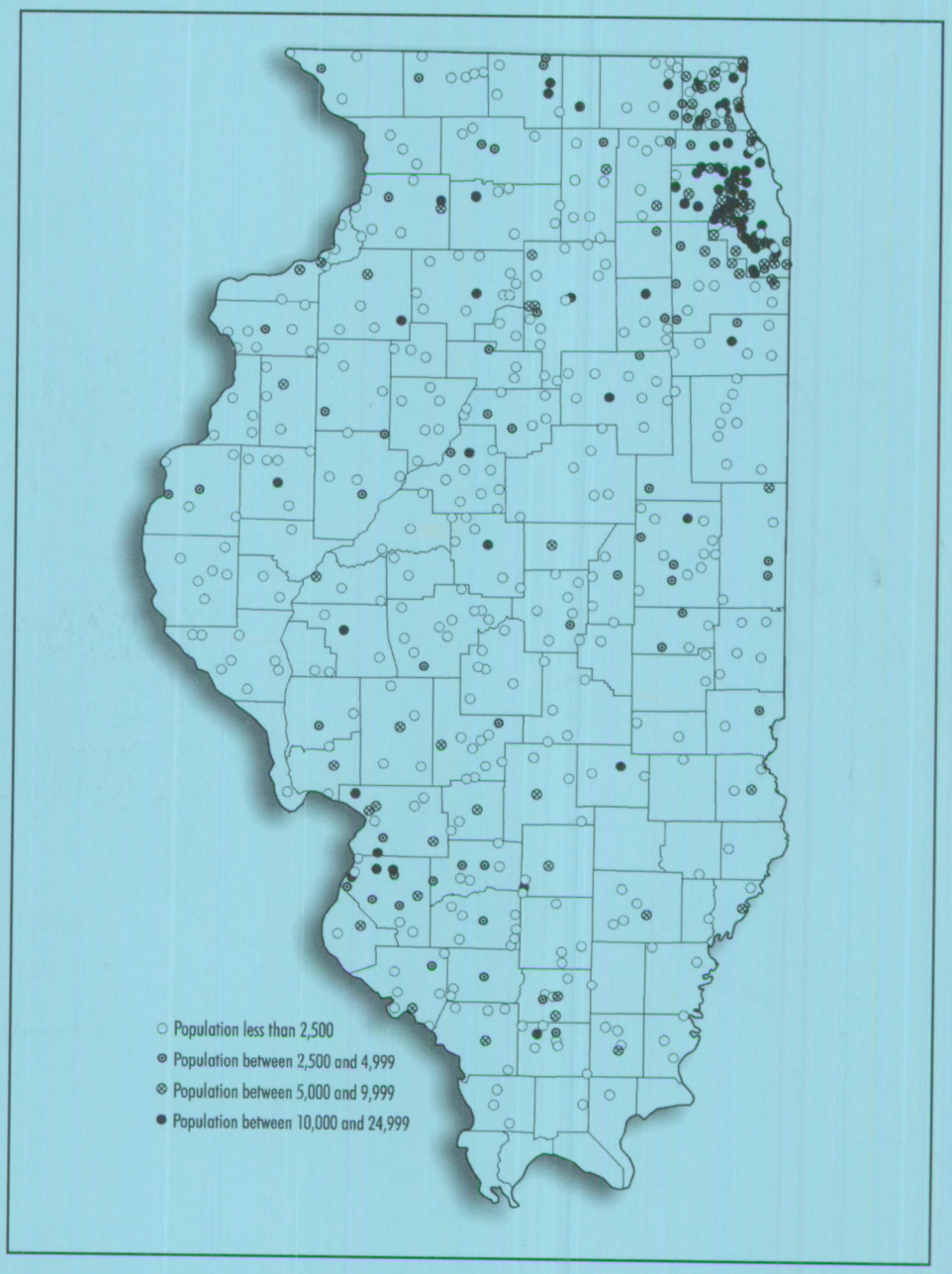
Population less than 2,500
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Population between 5,000 and 9,999
Population between 10,000 and 24,999

Final Report of the Illinois Small Community Tree Program Survey

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Illinois, 95% of the state's incorporated communities are classified as small (population less than 25,000), with approximately one-third of the state's citizens (3.6 million of 11.2 million) residing in these small communities. The objective of this survey was to obtain information on the status and needs of programs for managing public shade and street trees in the small communities of Illinois.

The survey was sent to the chief elected officials of all 1212 incorporated Illinois communities with populations less than 25,000. ***In almost half of the responding communities, it was the chief local elected official, either the mayor or the village board president, who took the time to respond to the survey.*** The next most likely respondents were the city/village clerk (10%) followed closely by the public works director (9%). Completed surveys were returned from 579 communities, for a response rate of 48 percent.

The major topics covered by the survey and the main findings are summarized in the following sections.

Attitudes Towards Community Trees and Tree Programs

Municipal officials from Illinois small communities have very strong positive attitudes towards the value of community trees. Virtually all of the respondents said they feel that trees improve the appearance of a community, and over 90 percent agreed that trees are also important for maintaining a healthy community environment and for enhancing the quality of life in a community. Fewer but still a majority (77%) of the respondents agreed that trees can help attract customers to business districts.

A majority of respondents felt that municipal governments should provide funding for various aspects of a community tree program. The removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm received the greatest support, with 85 percent agreeing that municipalities should fund this activity. There was also strong support for spending municipal funds on trees to beautify the community (77%) and to improve environmental health (71%). Municipal funding for trees to enhance the economy received somewhat less support. Even so, fully two thirds of the respondents agreed that municipal funds should be spent for this purpose.

Overall, the largest communities in the sample (10,000-24,999 population) showed the greatest support for using municipal funds for managing public trees, while the smallest communities (less than 2500 population) showed somewhat less support. This difference may reflect the greater difficulty that smaller communities have in finding sufficient funds to carry out tree management activities.

In regard to the role of state government in providing personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain community tree programs, a majority (72%) agreed or strongly agreed that the state should provide such services.

Status Of Small Community Tree Programs

Tree Ordinances:

Two thirds of the Illinois communities surveyed said they do not have a shade or street tree ordinance. This problem is further compounded by the fact that the majority of the small community tree ordinances that do exist may not be adequate. At a minimum, a small-community tree ordinance should specify a list of recommended tree species; site requirements for planting public trees; and sections giving the community authority to require the removal of trees located on private property that have infectious diseases or are hazardous to the public. Overall, only 26 percent of the 185 responding communities with tree ordinances contain all of these basic provisions. ***Relative to the entire sample of responding communities (including both those with and those without ordinances), the proportion of Illinois small communities having tree ordinances that meet these standards of adequacy is estimated to be only 8 percent.***

Information On Numbers Of Public Trees:

Eighty percent of the responding Illinois small communities do not know the number of public trees in their community. This lack of basic knowledge about public trees is cause for concern.

For those communities that gave an estimate the number of public trees, the average number reported ranged from 377 trees for the smallest communities (less than 2500 population) to 7,638 trees in the larger communities (10,000-24,999 population). These estimates of tree numbers were based on a variety of methods including tree inventories, educated guesses, and "other" means. Less than half (45%) of the communities that have tree inventories indicated they are kept updated. ***Relative to the entire sample of small communities that responded to this survey, it would appear that less than 7 percent have an updated tree inventory.***

Overall, the responding communities planted considerably more new trees than they removed during 1993 and 1994. The average number of new public trees reported planted per community was 53, while the average number of public trees reported removed was 16.

Responsibility and Training for Public Tree Care:

In 43 percent of the responding small communities there is no municipal department or employee with assigned responsibility for public tree care. In those communities that have assigned responsibility for public tree care, it is most often the Public Works Department that is given the responsibility, followed by the Streets and Sanitation Department and the Parks and Recreation Department. A separate Forestry Department is not found in the vast majority of small Illinois communities. It became very apparent from reading the responses that many of these communities are so small that they don't even have official departments. Several of the communities indicated that they only have one or two full-time municipal employees.

Public Works Directors and Street Superintendents are the individuals most likely to have principal responsibility for public tree care. In only 8 percent of the communities is this responsibility handled by a City or Community Forester or Arborist. In the vast majority of small communities that have assigned tree care responsibilities to a municipal employee, this person has other duties

that take up a greater portion of their work time. Typically, the municipal employee with assigned responsibility for public tree management and care spends less than 25% of his or her work time on this task.

It is interesting to note that in 17 percent of the responding communities an Elected Public Official has principal responsibility for public trees -- usually either a Village Trustee or the Village President/Mayor. Elected Public Officials in the smaller communities apparently are expected to wear many hats, including being responsible for public tree management and care. A hand-written response by a chief elected official from one of the small communities tells it all: "Why not? I have to do everything else."

In the vast majority of small Illinois communities the person making decisions about community trees lacks arboriculture- or forestry-related higher education, certification, workshop training, or experience in the tree-care profession; and this condition is more likely to exist in the smaller size communities than in the larger communities. In the small communities responding to this survey, less than 4 percent of the municipal employees responsible for public trees are either ISA Certified Arborists or IAA Certified Tree Workers.

Municipal employees in small communities may gain some knowledge of tree management and care through attendance at workshops, through a commercial tree service, or by on-the-job experience. ***However, one of the most disturbing findings of this survey was that in 64 percent of small communities, the person with principal responsibility for tree management and care had no structured training of any kind.***

Provision of Public Tree Care Services:

Trees on municipal property will eventually decline and die. Dead, dying, and hazardous trees require removal. That is why, of all the tree services, tree removal is considered to be the most important. Tree removal and storm cleanup were the most frequently indicated public tree care services provided by small Illinois communities. These services are provided in over 90 percent of the responding communities. Storm cleanup is most often performed by municipal employees, while tree removal is performed about equally often by municipal employees and private contractors.

Tree planting and pruning on request are the next most often provided public tree care services, with the services being provided in well over 75 percent of the responding communities. Both planting and pruning on request are provided most often by municipal employees, although private contractors also play a substantial role. Community volunteers are involved in planting trees in nearly one-third of the communities, but their involvement in pruning is limited. While 20 percent of the communities indicated they do not provide any tree planting services, it is possible that the actual percentage could be even higher than this, because the communities who did not return the survey are probably less likely to have tree planting programs than those that did respond.

Approximately 40 percent of Illinois small communities do not have either cyclic pruning or landscape waste recycling services. Pest control and community education are the least often provided services, with 49 and 59 percent, respectively, of small communities saying that they do not provide these services.

Funding of Small Community Tree Programs:

In terms of municipal funding, the majority of the responding communities, almost three-fourths, indicated that they do not keep a record of annual expenditures relating to public tree planting and care. Among those communities that do keep such records, communities smaller than 5000 population tended to be investing a smaller portion of their tree-related budget on tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, pruning, etc.) than communities greater than 5000 in population.

State and federal grant programs can be very valuable to a community's efforts for enhancing their tree program. This is especially true for smaller communities which seldom have the funds necessary to support a city forester or arborist, nor large amounts of discretionary funds with which to plant and care for trees. Yet the smallest communities, which often may have the greatest need for additional funds, appear to be at a disadvantage in competing with the larger municipalities for grants.

One reason uncovered in this survey was that in most small communities, especially those with populations less than 5000, the person responsible for public trees is not aware of state and federal grant funding opportunities -- despite the fact that the state sends information on its grants program to all communities. Even when aware, the smallest sized communities are much less likely to apply for the funds. Fifty-four percent of the communities with populations greater than 10,000 had applied for a grant, while only 8 percent of the smallest communities had applied. State grant guidelines require that a tree ordinance be in place before grant funds can be reimbursed, and the majority of small communities with populations less than 10,000 indicated they do not have a tree ordinance. Another reason smaller communities may be at a disadvantage and may hesitate to apply for grants is their lack of expertise and experience in preparing complex grant applications. While larger communities often have planners with grant writing experience on staff, few if any of the smaller communities have this luxury.

Communities with Active Tree Programs

Responses to the questions about the status of small community tree programs were used to identify which communities have active tree programs. Communities with active tree programs are defined as those that provide tree planting, watering, and mulching; that have a tree ordinance; and have either a tree board/commission or a department /employee assigned responsibility for public trees. ***Only 129 (22%) of the responding communities met all of the above criteria for having an active tree program, with over half located in the Chicago metropolitan area. The smallest Illinois communities are the least likely to have active tree programs.***

Opportunities, Problems, and Assistance Needs

Over half of the communities responding to this survey stated that trees are of value to annual community festivals or events. The community events for which trees are valued the most often are summer festivals where trees provide shade, followed closely by public Christmas tree decorations. One-third of the responding small communities indicated that Arbor Day tree planting ceremonies are an important community event for which trees are valued.

Only a small percentage of the small communities responding to this survey indicated that they are a Tree City USA, but over three-fourths stated that they are interested in receiving information and assistance about the program. The overwhelmingly strong interest among respondents from small communities in the Tree City USA program is encouraging.

Almost half of the responding communities stated that they are aware of particular problems with their trees. The most frequently reported problem for communities of all sizes was trees growing into utility lines. The next most frequently mentioned problems were insects/diseases and hazardous trees.

A clear majority, two-thirds, of small Illinois communities responding to the survey indicated they would like assistance to initiate or further develop their local tree program. The most frequently desired type of assistance was help in applying for community forestry grant funds. Over half of the communities requested periodic free access to a trained community forester, as well as training workshops for employees or volunteers in proper tree selection, planting, and care. Assistance in conducting tree inventories, identifying hazardous trees, and drafting a tree ordinance was also requested by a large number (40 to 50 percent) of communities.

A number of the responding communities said that there are citizens' or youth organizations involved in tree planting and care. Scouting organizations were most often mentioned, but 4-H and Future Farmers of America are also involved in several communities, as are local schools. Adult organizations that were frequently mentioned included civic clubs, men's and women's clubs, and garden clubs.

Willingness to Participate in Regional Activities

Almost half of the respondents indicated a willingness to serve on regional advisory committees to promote urban forestry in their region of the state. Two-thirds responded that they would be interested in attending a community forestry workshop in their region.

Recommendations

This survey demonstrated that local municipal officials from the small communities in Illinois have very strong positive attitudes towards the value of trees to their communities. However, only a small percentage of these communities have personnel on staff who are trained in the proper planting, care and management of trees. Many of the communities also reported not being aware of opportunities to obtain state and federal grant funding to help support local tree programs. As a result, a substantial portion of the Illinois citizens who reside in small communities are not receiving the benefits that come from active tree programs. Seventy-two percent of the respondents believe that the State should provide personnel and technical assistance to help in the development and maintenance of community tree programs. These considerations lead us to make the following recommendation:

Trained community foresters need to be available throughout the state on a multi-county basis to provide assistance to the small communities of Illinois in developing or enhancing their community tree programs. These Community Forestry Specialists would:

1. ***Provide technical assistance to local municipalities to help initiate or further develop community tree programs including the development or updating of tree ordinances.***

2. ***Conduct training workshops for municipal employees and community groups in the proper selection, planting and care of trees.***

3. ***Provide information to communities and regional planning agencies that serve those communities to assist in the preparation of community forestry grant applications.***

4. ***Coordinate community tree inventories and hazard tree assessments.***

INTRODUCTION

The importance of trees to a community's residents, whether measured in terms of economics, ecology, aesthetics, or public well-being, does not depend on community size. All communities, no matter how large or small, have municipal trees that are loved and felt to be beneficial by citizens (Dwyer et al. 1991, 1992; Getz et al. 1982; Hull 1992; Schroeder 1991; Schroeder and Cannon 1983; Schroeder and Ruffolo 1996). These trees need to be properly managed in order to provide the greatest value to the community.

In Illinois, 95% (1212 of 1282) of the state's incorporated communities are classified as small communities (population less than 25,000), and approximately one-third of the state's citizens (3.6 of 11.2 million) reside in small communities. Unlike larger municipalities, these small communities seldom have the resources to fund any type of tree-management program. Therefore, government-funded programs to support and provide technical assistance for managing trees in small communities could be beneficial to a substantial proportion of Illinois' population.

Objectives

In 1995, Western Illinois University in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forest Resources; the USDA Forest Service; and the Illinois Institute of Rural Affairs initiated the Illinois Small Community Tree Program Survey. The objective of this survey was to obtain baseline information on programs for managing public shade and street trees in small communities. Specifically, the survey sought information on:

1. Municipal officials' beliefs about the values of public trees;

2. Their attitudes concerning the role of municipal and state government in supporting community tree programs;

3. The current status and needs of their tree programs;

4. The type of technical assistance they feel will most benefit their communities.

By focusing attention on a significant population of Illinois residents who may have difficulty developing municipal tree management programs on their own, this survey will help state and federal agencies and private-sector organizations to provide community forestry assistance where it is needed the most.

Previous Studies

Several earlier surveys in different parts of the country provide relevant background for the present study. Kielbaso and coworkers (1988) have conducted nationwide surveys assessing the conditions of the municipal forest in the United States. The International Society of Arboriculture Research Trust carried out a national municipal tree management survey in 1994 (Tschantz and Sacamano 1994). These surveys have provided excellent baseline data and great insight to the status and needs of the trees within the municipal forest, particularly in the more highly populated communities.

However, these national surveys did not provide much data on tree programs from the smallest size communities, especially for those under 2,500.

A survey that includes a number of the smaller communities was recently conducted in Connecticut (Ricard 1994). This survey also assessed the attitudes of respondents towards the value of community forestry programs and the role of government in providing those programs.

Illinois conducted surveys in 1981 (Illinois Department of Conservation 1981) and 1988 (Illinois Council on Forestry Development 1988). The 1988 survey included municipalities along with park districts, forest preserves, utility companies and green-industry companies. This study provided valuable information on the magnitude and extent of community forestry management programs and their impact on the state's economy. However, this survey did not include questions to determine the attitudes of municipal officials towards the value of their community forests or what they felt the role of government should be in providing for such programs. More importantly, they were not asked what type of assistance they were most in need of to initiate or further develop their local tree program.

METHODS

Survey Design and Sampling

The focus of this study was on Illinois small communities, defined as communities having populations less than 25,000. The names of all 1212 incorporated small communities in Illinois, the names of their chief local elected officials, and their mailing addresses were provided by the Illinois Municipal League, based upon the 1992 Census of Government.

The survey instrument included questions relating to the four topics listed in the objectives section above. Questions relating to municipal officials' attitudes toward trees and tree programs were based on similar questions from Ricard's (1994) Connecticut survey.

Our goals in designing the survey were to:

1. Keep the overall length of the survey short enough so that most respondents could complete it in 15 minutes or less;

2. Minimize scientific jargon so that readers without backgrounds in biological fields could understand and answer all the questions;

3. Format the questions and place them in a logical order to allow the respondent to move easily from one to the next;

4. Give the survey a "friendly" appearance by including photographs of community forests and people engaged in community forestry activities.

Early drafts of the survey were reviewed and revised by a number of urban foresters and other professionals experienced in working with small communities. A copy of the final version of the survey is included in Appendix 1.

In June of 1995, the surveys were mailed to the chief elected official in each of the 1212 small communities in Illinois. The surveys were sent out under a cover letter from the Illinois Division of Forest Resources Chief Forester explaining the survey, how the information generated will benefit small communities in their future tree programs, and encouraging cooperation in responding. Two weeks after the initial mailing, a reminder postcard was sent to non-respondents. (The cover letter and reminder postcard are both included in Appendix 1.) A second complete mailing was sent out to those still not responding two weeks later, followed again by one last reminder postcard two weeks later. Surveys continued to be returned over the course of the next eight months.

Data Management and Statistical Analysis

Survey responses were entered into a text file on an IBM compatible PC. Responses to questions involving numerical answers, rating scales, yes-or-no answers, or check lists then were converted into a system file using the SYSTAT statistical package. Additional data from the 1990 census on the population for Illinois communities were obtained from the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs and were merged into the SYSTAT system file.

Based on their populations, the communities were divided into 4 groups: less than 2500, 2500 to 4999, 5000 to 9999, and 10,000 to 24,999. Differences in the survey responses across the four population categories were evaluated using Kruskal-Wallis, Chi-square, and Analysis of Variance significance tests. When the numbers of cases were too small for conventional asymptotic tests to be reliable, exact tests were performed using the STATXACT module of the SYSTAT package.

In a few cases, extreme or apparently unrealistic responses were given to questions asking for numerical estimates (for example, numbers of trees planted or removed in a particular year). In most cases these responses could be attributed to atypical or catastrophic events such as major flooding. Since the purpose of this survey was to depict community tree programs under typical or normal conditions, these extreme responses were not included in the analysis. The cases in which outliers were dropped from the analysis are identified and explained in detail in Appendix 3.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Surveys were returned from 579, or 48 percent, of the 1212 small Illinois communities. This high rate of response may be attributed to several factors, including the survey design, the cover letter, the reminder postcards and second mailing, and (perhaps most importantly) the subject matter of the survey.

Responses to the survey questions are summarized and discussed below in the order in which the questions appeared on the survey. Detailed tables of response frequencies can be found in Appendix 3. The responses are broken down and compared according to community size across the following four groups:

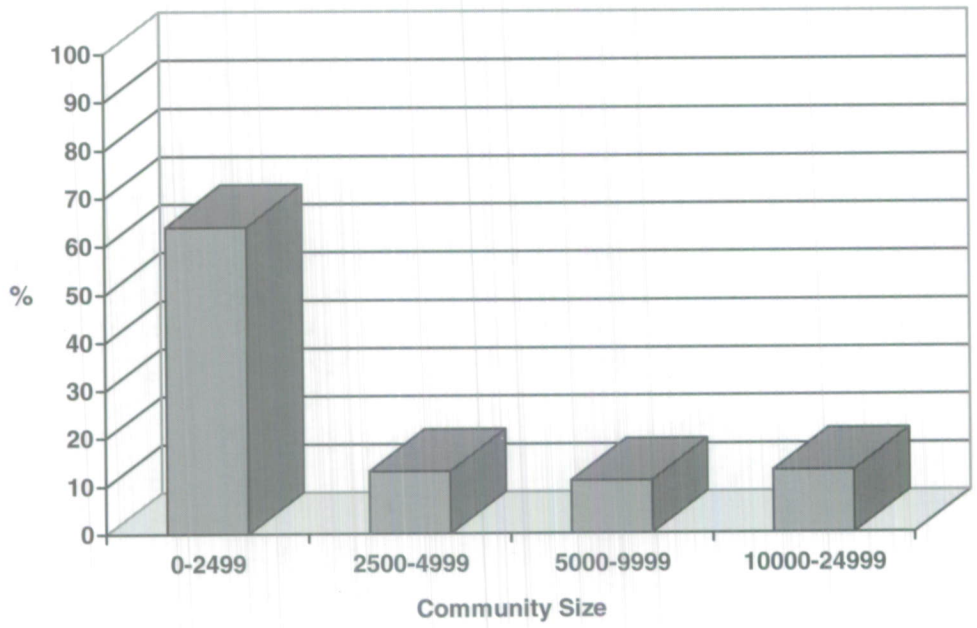
Group 1: less than 2500
Group 2: 2500 to 4999
Group 3: 5000 to 9999
Group 4: 10,000 to 24,999.

Differences in responses to the individual questions across these community size groups are depicted in bar graphs, but are discussed in the text only when they are statistically significant ($p < .05$). In Appendix 3, tables for which there are statistically significant differences across community size groups are marked with an asterisk (*).

Question 1: "Name of your community and population."

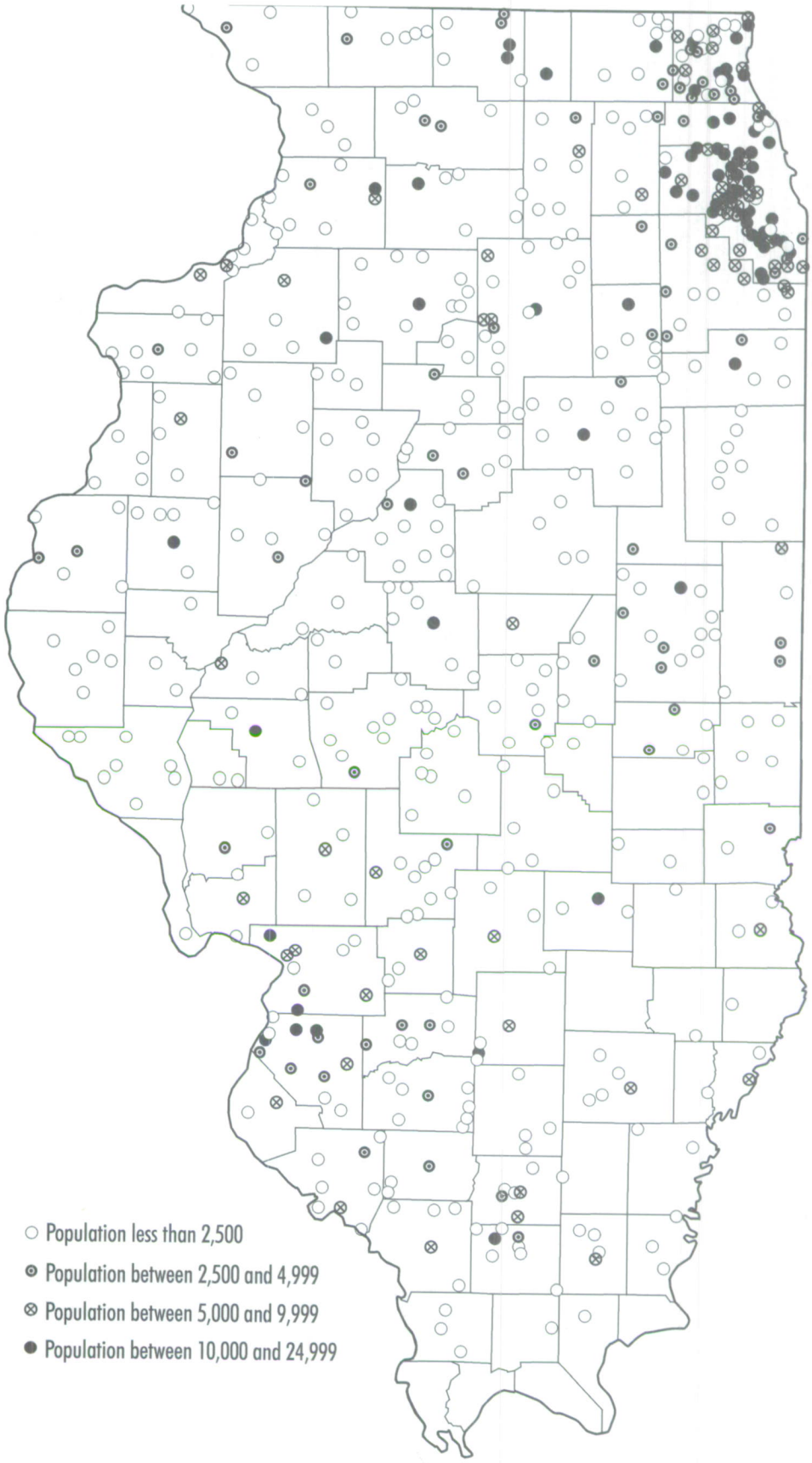
The names of the communities to which the survey was mailed along with their county and 1990 census population are listed in alphabetical order by population group in Appendix 2. Those communities listed in bold responded to the survey.

As the graph below shows, the majority (64%) of the communities that responded to this survey are smaller than 2500 in population.



There were a number of discrepancies between the population reported by the survey respondents and the 1990 census population. These may reflect uncertainty on the respondent's part as to the exact size of their community, or changes in community size since 1990. For the sake of consistency, the 1990 census population figures were used to classify all the communities into the 4 population categories.

The location of the communities that responded to the survey are displayed in Map 1, with the four different community size groups depicted by different symbols. The map shows that the responding communities represent all regions and almost all the counties within Illinois. As would be expected, there is a major cluster of larger sized communities in the Chicago metropolitan area. Overall, 24 percent of the responding communities are located in the Chicago metropolitan area (defined as Cook, Lake, McHenry, Kane, DuPage, Kendall, and Will Counties).


Population less than 2,500
Population between 2,500 and 4,999
Population between 5,000 and 9,999
Population between 10,000 and 24,999

Map 1. Locations of All Communities Responding to the Survey.

Attitudes Towards Community Trees and Tree Programs

Question 2: "Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your community's trees (circle one response per statement)."

The purpose of this question was to learn the respondent's opinion regarding the benefits that public shade and street trees provide to the community, and the role that government should play in funding and assisting community tree programs.

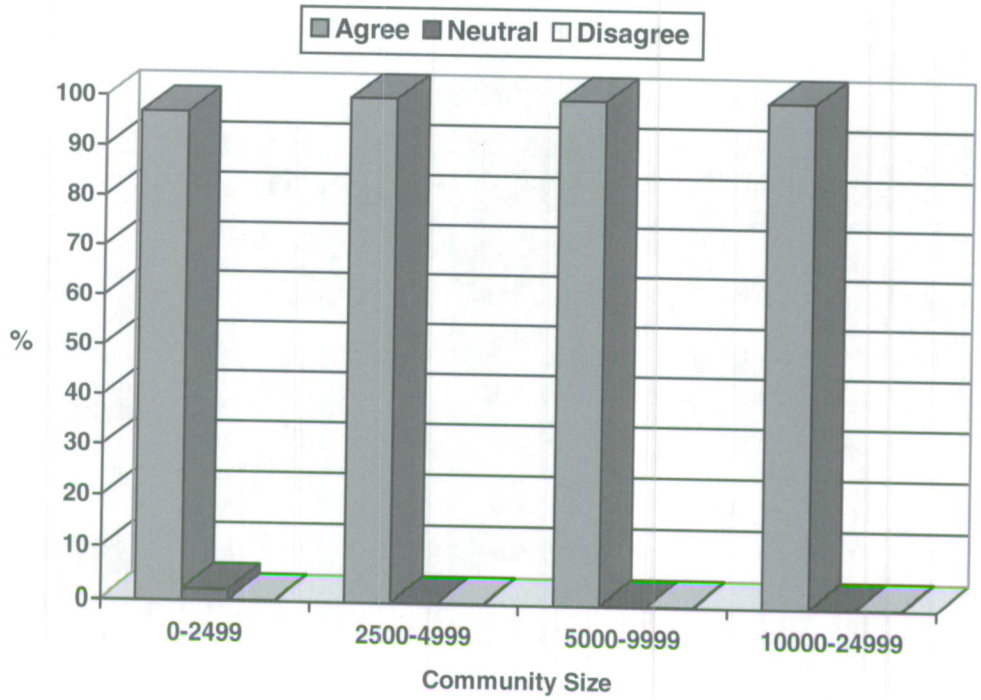
All parts (a. through f.) of this question were rated on a 5-category scale:

- *Strongly Agree*
- *Agree*
- *Neutral*
- *Disagree*
- *Strongly Disagree*

The graphs on the following pages show the responses for the individual parts of this question. For simplicity, in these graphs "Strongly Agree" and "Agree" have been merged into the single category of "Agree," and "Strongly Disagree" and "Disagree" have been merged into the single category of "Disagree."

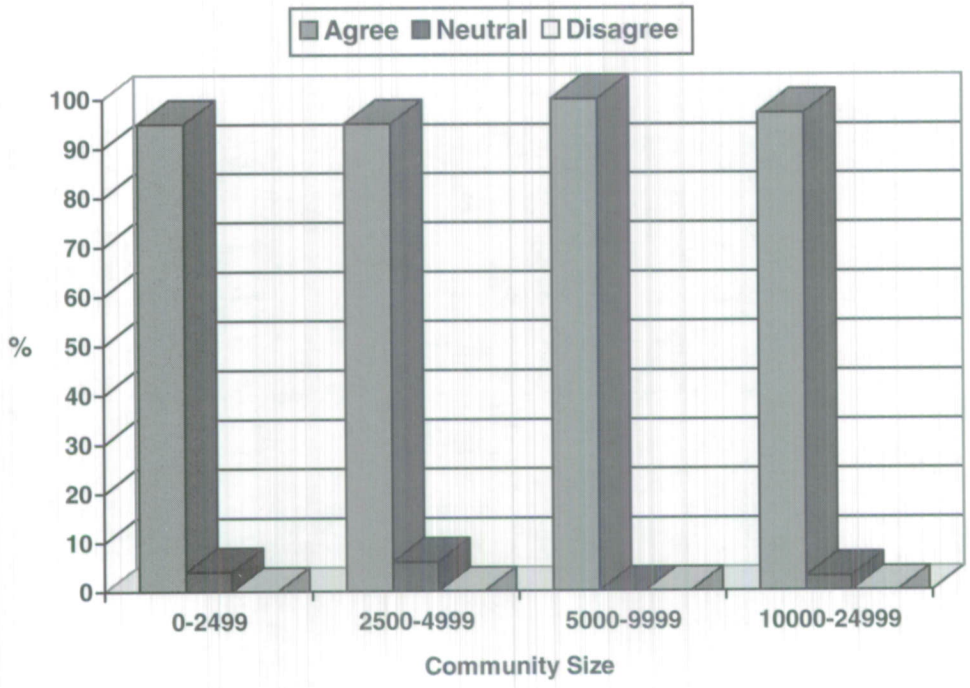
Community Tree Values

Question 2a: "Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance of a community."



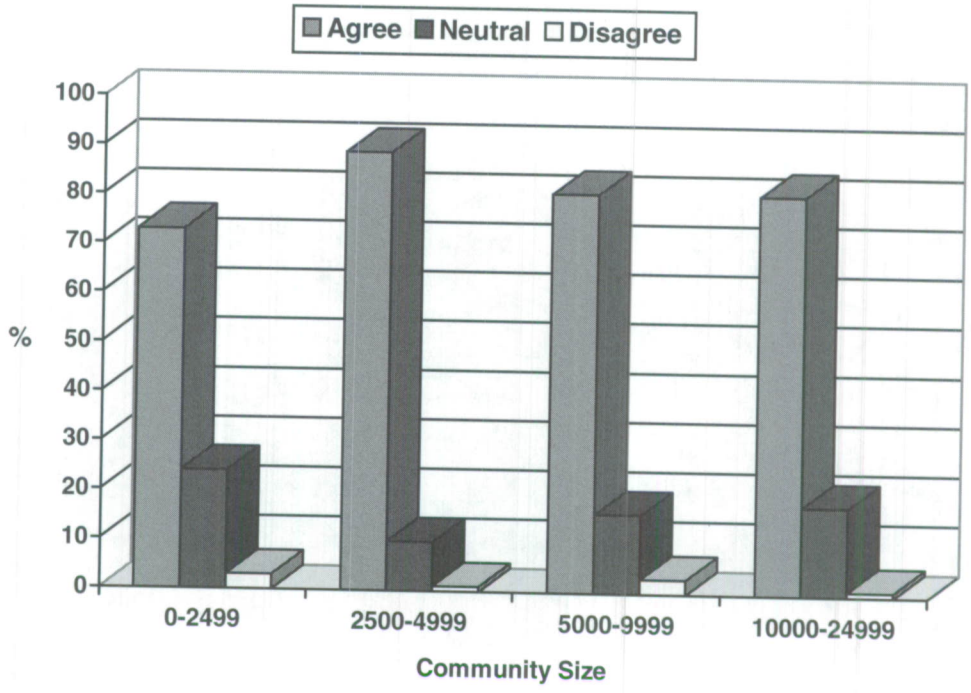
Overall, 99 percent of the 568 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that public shade and street trees improve the appearance of a community. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

Question 2b: "Public shade and street trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment."



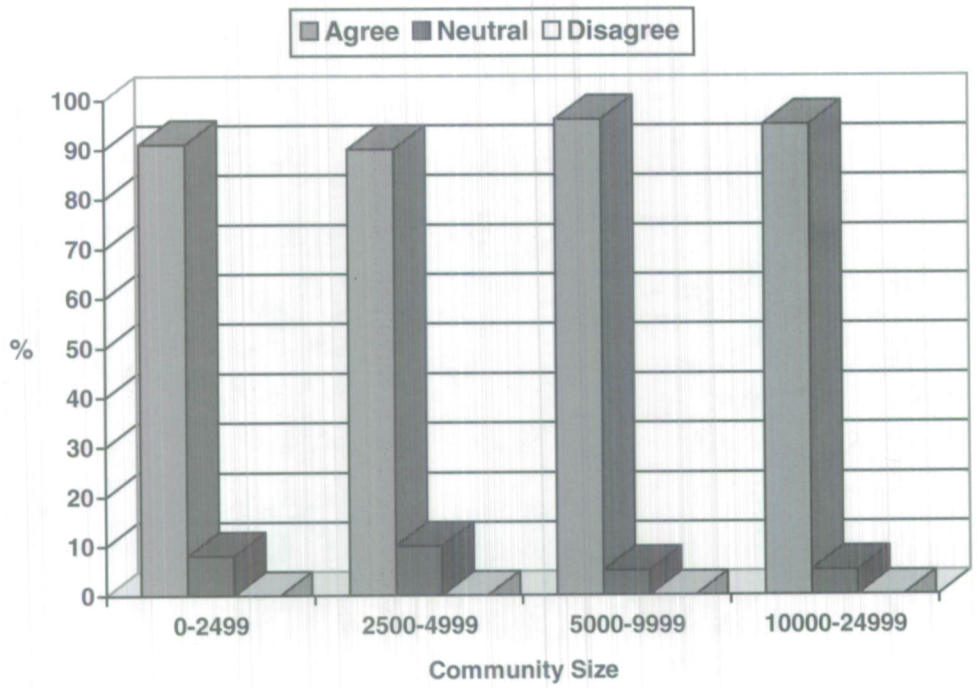
Overall, 96 percent of the 568 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that public shade and street trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

Question 2c: "Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area."



Overall, 77 percent of the 565 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that public shade and street trees help to attract customers to business districts. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

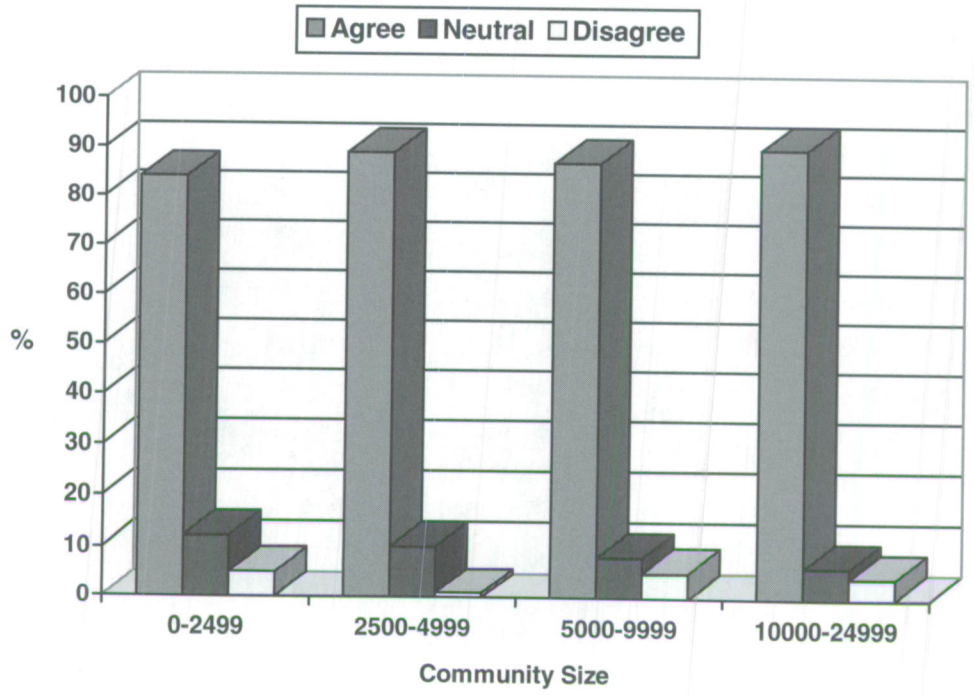
Question 2d: "Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community."



Overall, 92 percent of the 566 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

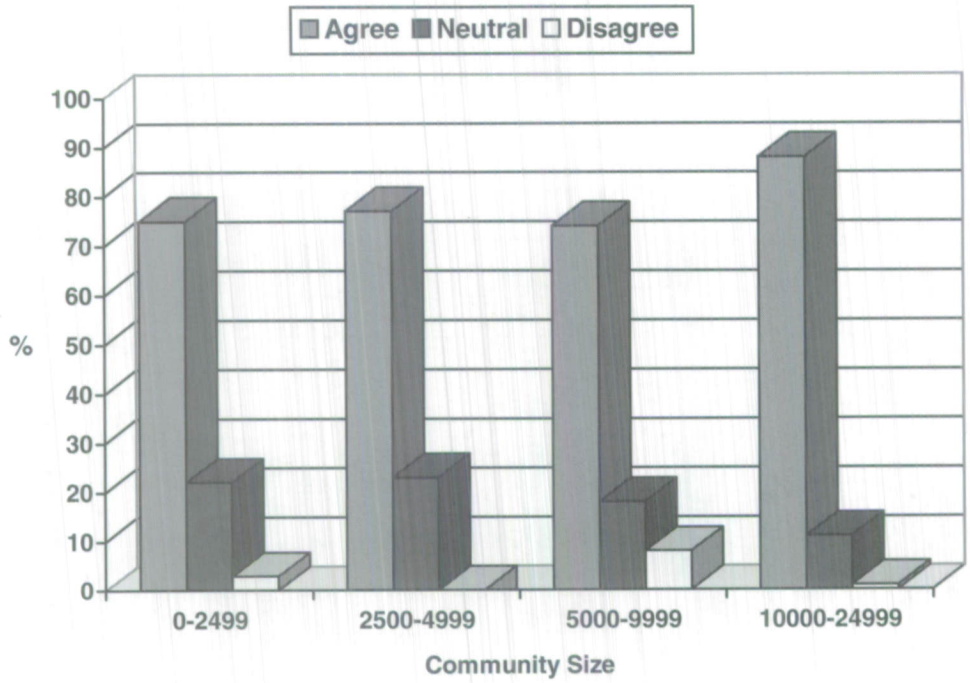
Municipal Funding For Community Tree Programs

Question 2e[a]: "Municipal government should provide funding for the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm."



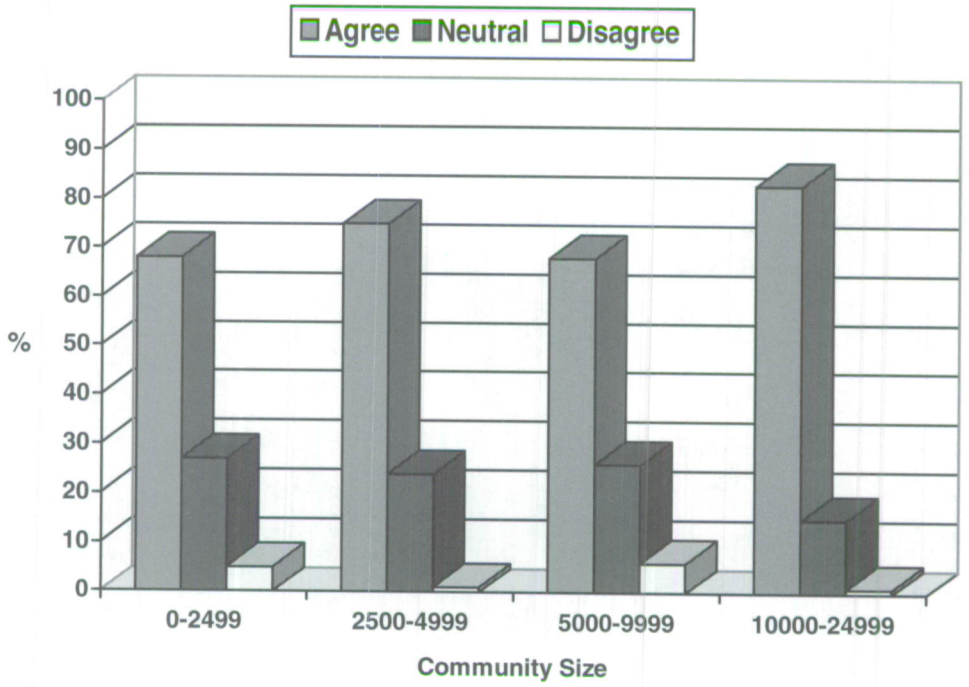
Overall, 85 percent of the 558 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that municipal government should provide funding for the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm. There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups with 83 percent of municipal officials from the smallest size communities (less than 2,500) agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement while 90 percent of municipal officials from the larger size small communities (10,000 to 24,999) agree or strongly agree with the statement.

Question 2e[b]: "Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community."



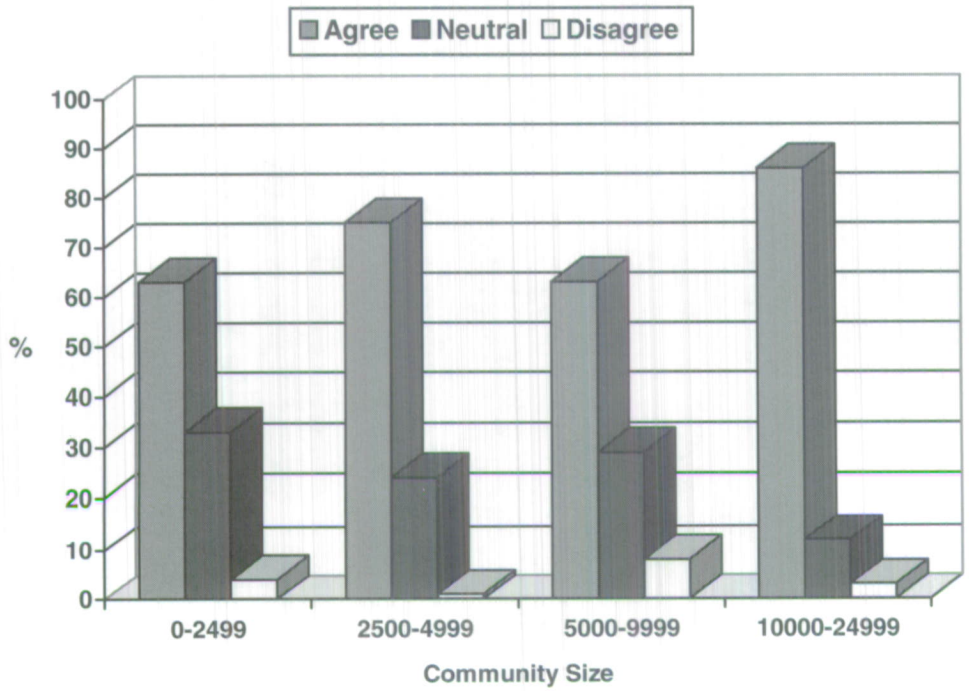
Overall, 77 percent of the 551 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

Question 2e[c]: "Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health."



Overall, 71 percent of the 551 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

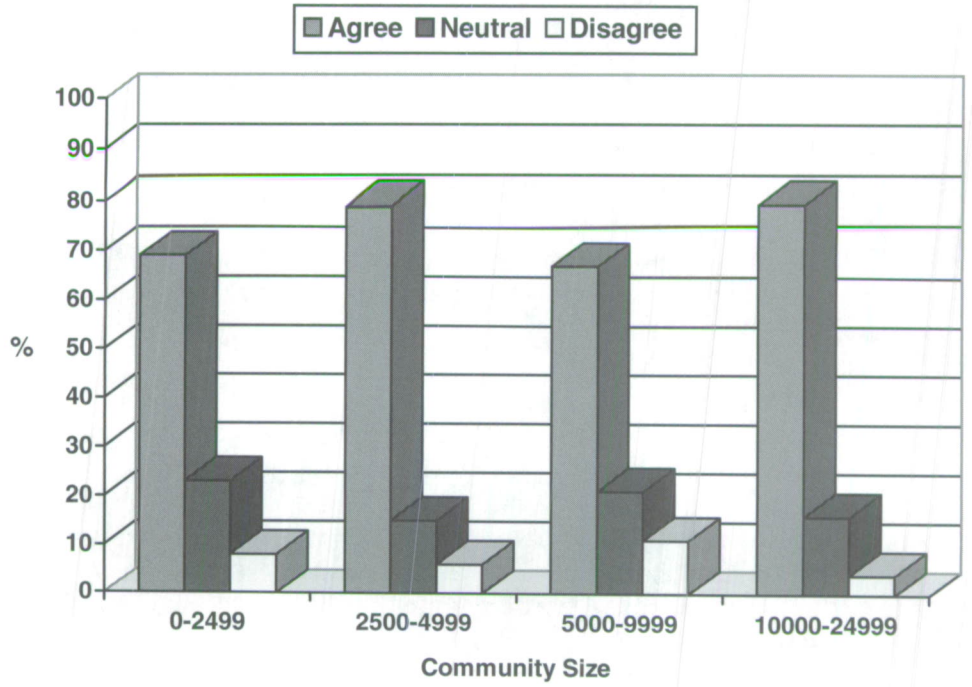
Question 2e[d]: "Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement."



Overall, 67 percent of the 544 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement. There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups with 63 percent of municipal officials from the smallest size communities (less than 2,500) agreeing or strongly agreeing with the statement while 86 percent of municipal officials from the larger size small communities (10,000 to 24,999) agree or strongly agree with the statement.

State Assistance For Community Tree Programs

Question 2f: "State government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs."



Overall, 72 percent of the 559 municipal officials responding to this question agree or strongly agree that State government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

Discussion Of Local Municipal Officials' Attitudes

The responses to question 2 reveal that municipal officials from small communities have very strong positive attitudes towards the value of community trees. Virtually all of them feel that trees improve the appearance of a community, and over 90 percent agree that trees are also important for maintaining a healthy community environment and for enhancing the quality of life in a community. Fewer but still a large majority (77%) of the respondents believe that trees can help attract customers to business districts.

A majority of municipal officials from small communities felt that municipal governments should provide funding for various aspects of a community tree program. The removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm received the greatest support, with 85 percent agreeing the municipalities should fund this activity. There was also strong support for spending municipal funds on trees to beautify the community (77%) and to improve environmental health (71%). Municipal funding for trees to enhance the economy received somewhat less support (67%), but even in this case a clear majority of the respondents agreed that municipal funds should be spent for this purpose.

The constraints of limited municipal budgets may be reflected in the fact that more respondents agreed that trees provide value to the community than agreed that municipal funds should be spent to enhance these values. For example, 99 percent agreed that trees improve the appearance of a community, while 77 percent agreed that municipal funds should be spent on trees for this purpose. Similarly, 96 percent agreed that trees enhance environmental health while 71 percent agreed that funds should be spent for this; and 77 percent agreed that trees can enhance economic activity while 67 percent thought this should be funded. In view of the limited funds that small communities have to carry out basic services, the fact that such large majorities of the respondents were in favor of spending municipal funds on trees testifies to the value that trees have for these communities.

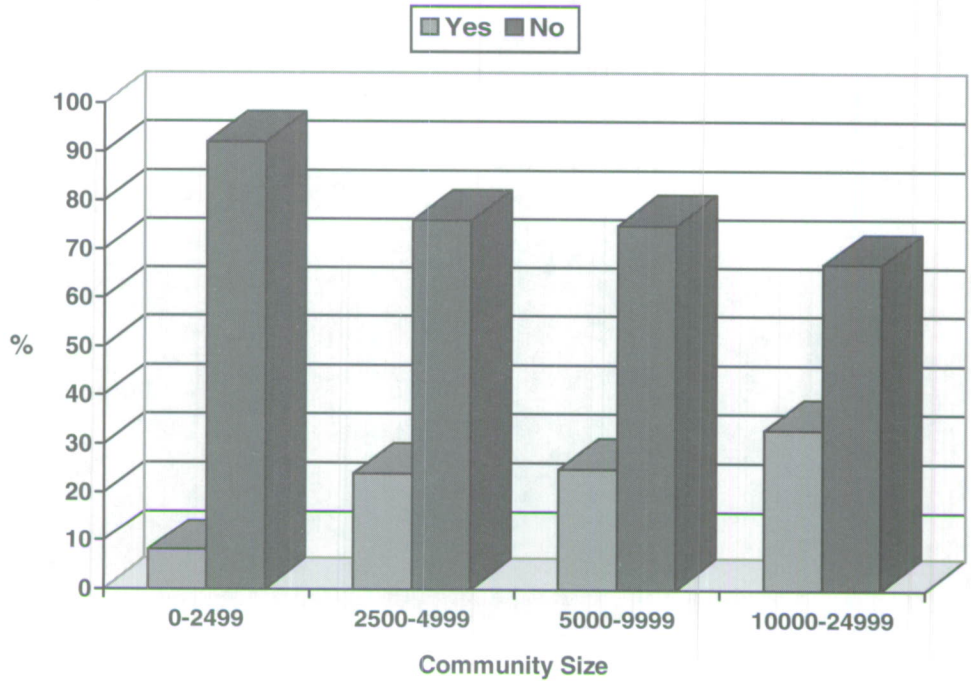
Overall, the largest communities in the sample (10,000-24,999 population) showed the greatest support for using municipal funds for managing public trees, while the smallest communities (less than 2500 population) showed lower (but still very considerable) levels of support. This difference may reflect the greater difficulty that smaller communities have in finding sufficient funds to carry out tree management activities.

In regard to the role of state government in providing personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain community tree programs, a majority (72%) agreed or strongly agreed that the state should provide such services.

Status Of Small Community Tree Programs

Shade Tree Boards Or Commissions

Question 3: *"Does your community have a shade tree commission or board? (yes or no)."*

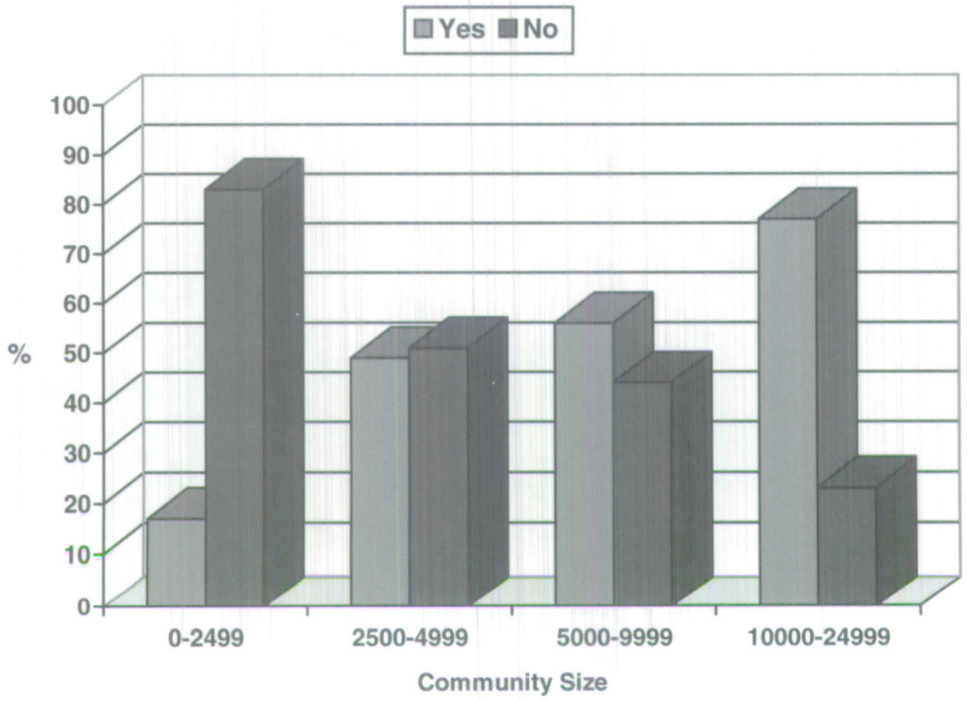


Overall, 85 percent of the 573 small communities responding to this question indicated that they did not have a tree commission or tree board. There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups, with 33 percent of the largest communities (10,000 to 24,999) having tree boards or commissions, and only 8 percent of the smallest communities (under 2500) have a shade tree commission or board.

Realistically, we believe that the total number of small communities in Illinois (including communities that did not respond to this survey) that do not have a tree board or commission is even higher than what is indicated here. The communities that responded to this survey are most likely the ones that have local officials who are interested in and supportive of trees in their communities. Therefore, we expect that the non-responding communities are even less likely to have tree boards and commissions than the responding communities.

Shade Or Street Tree Ordinances

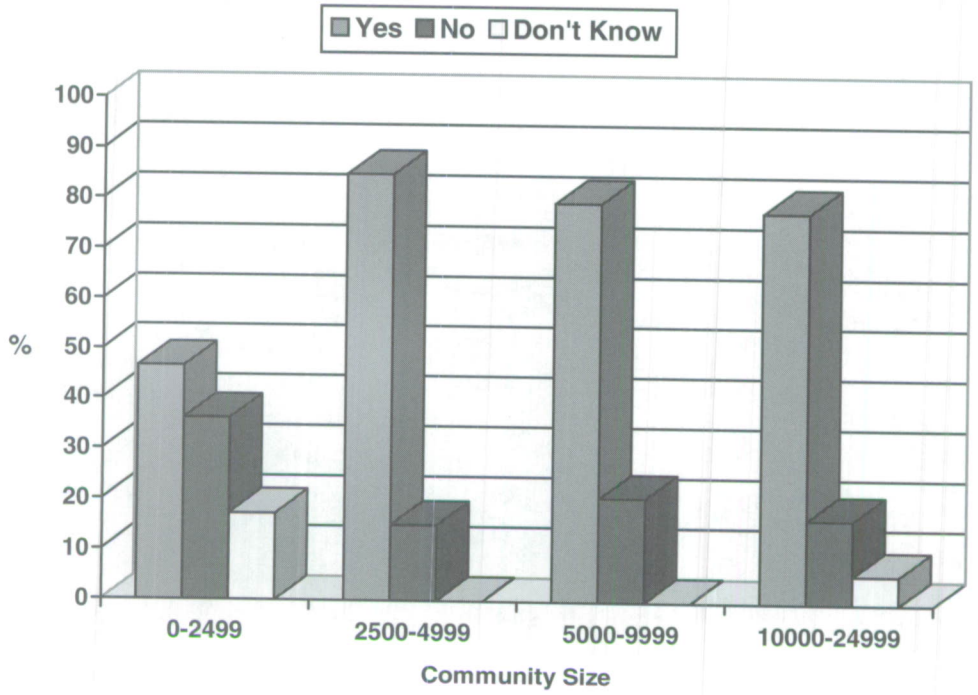
Question 4: "Does your community have a shade or street tree ordinance? (yes or no)."



Of the 567 small communities responding, 67 percent do not have a shade or street tree ordinance. The responses to this question vary greatly depending upon community size, and the difference is statistically significant. The vast majority, 83 percent, of the smallest communities (less than 2,500) have no shade or street tree ordinance. About half of the communities from 2,500 to 9,999 have some kind of ordinance, while 77 percent of the largest communities (10,000 to 24,999) have an ordinance.

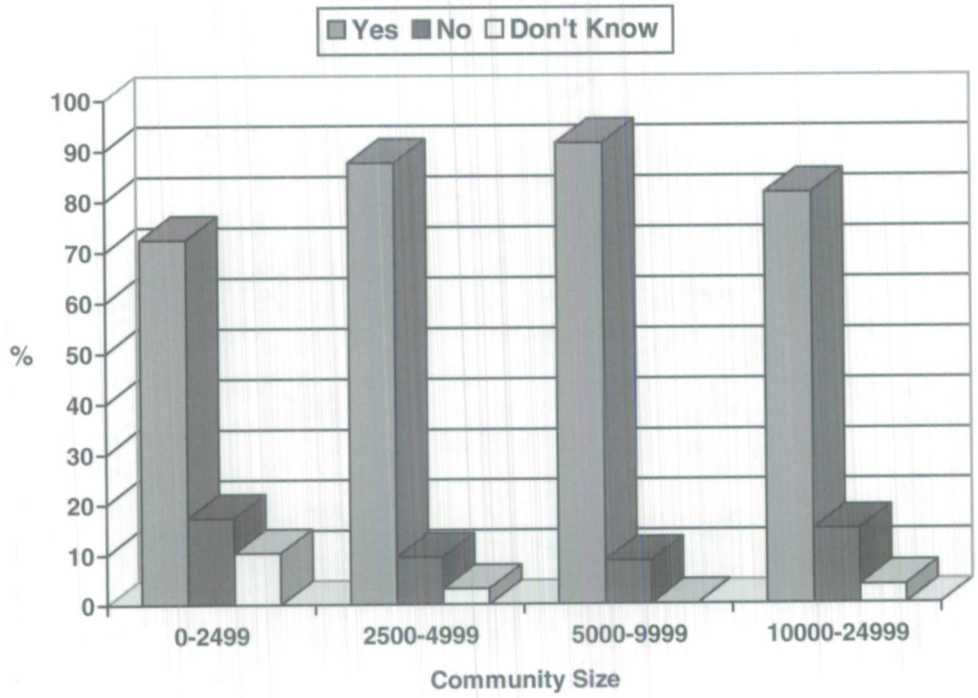
Question 4 (continued): "If your community has a shade or street tree ordinance, does the ordinance include the following provisions?"

Question 4a: "List of recommended tree species (yes, no, don't know)"



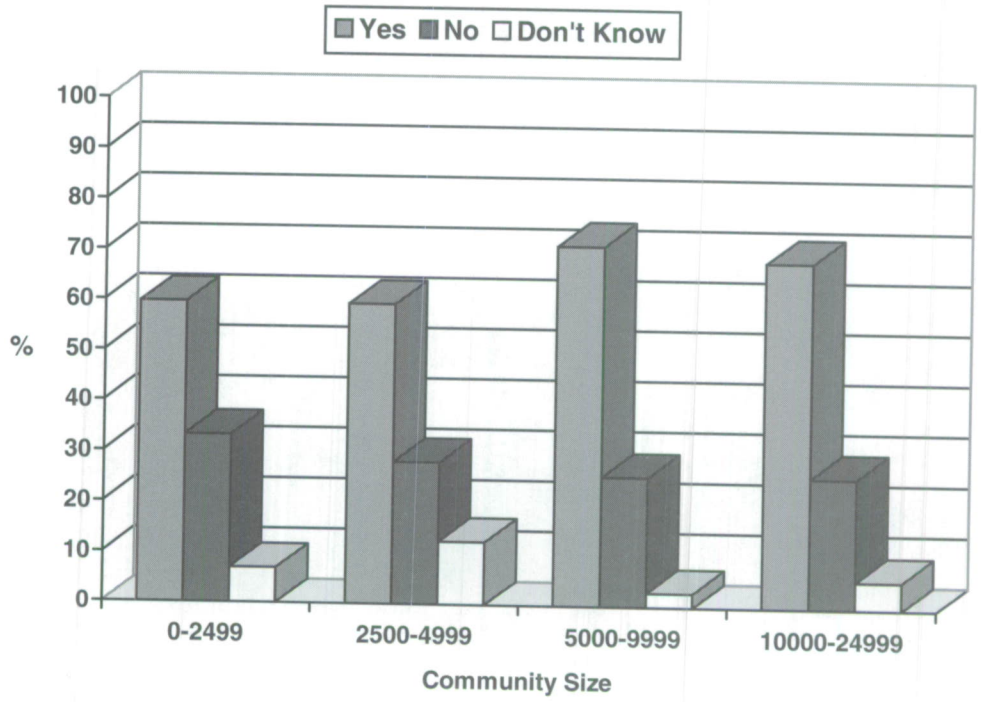
Overall, 69 percent of the 179 responding small communities with tree ordinances have a list of recommended species. There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups. Only 47 percent of the smallest communities have a recommended species list while 80 percent of the communities larger than 2,500 have a recommended species list.

Question 4b: *"Site requirements for planting public trees (e.g. parkway width, distance from intersections, overhead utilities, etc.) (yes, no, don't know)"*



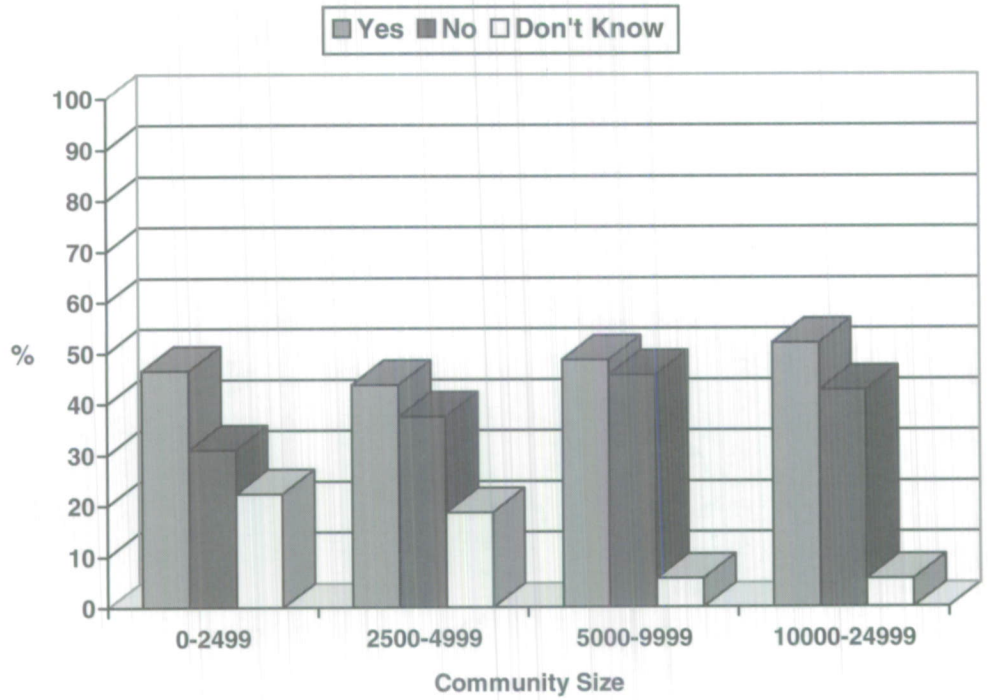
Overall, 82 percent of the 179 responding small communities with tree ordinances have site requirements for planting public trees. Of the provisions asked about in the survey, this one was by far the most likely to be found in small community tree ordinances. The high percentage of yes responses was somewhat surprising. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

Question 4c: "Requirement for citizens to obtain a permit or permission to plant trees on municipal property (yes, no, don't know)"



Overall, 65 percent of the 178 responding small communities with tree ordinances require permits to plant trees on municipal property. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

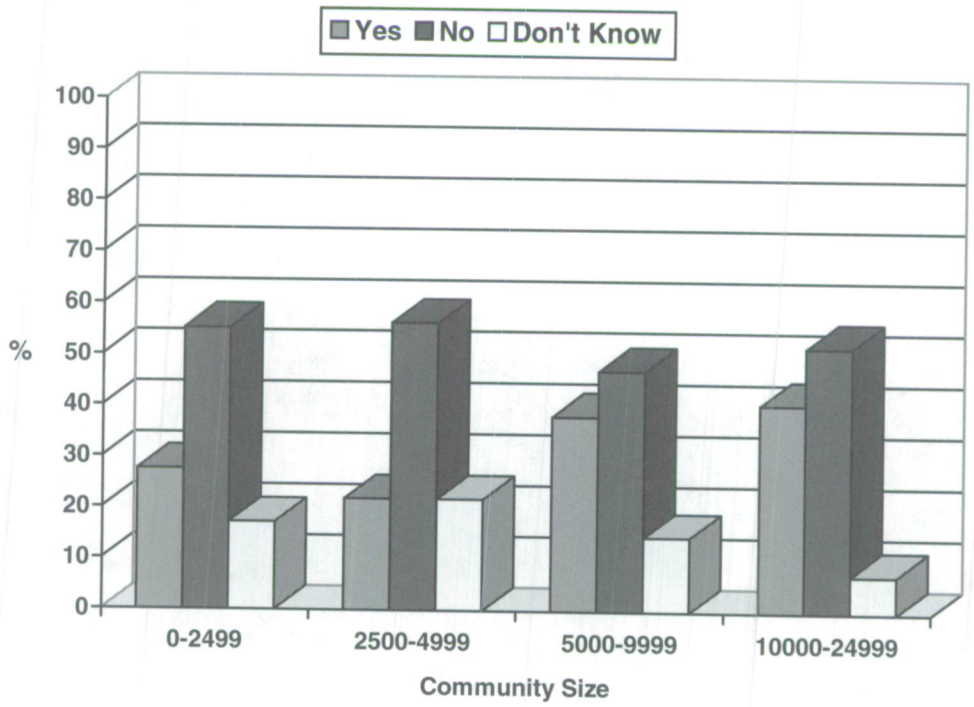
Question 4d: "Section protecting public trees from construction damage (e.g. trenching through root systems, etc.) (yes, no, don't know)"



Less than 50 percent of the 179 responding small communities with tree ordinances have provisions to protect public trees from construction damage. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

The lack of protection of trees from construction damage is a matter of concern because of the general trend in the movement of people from large cities to smaller cities and rural areas. Lots in the smaller cities and rural areas are more likely to be larger and wooded. Without good tree protection ordinances, communities are unable to stop construction damage by developers. Also, as the small, rural communities grow and become more urbanized, significant modifications to the infrastructure (*e.g.* widening of streets, installation of additional sewer and water mains, movement of electric services underground, etc.) play havoc on the existing municipal trees.

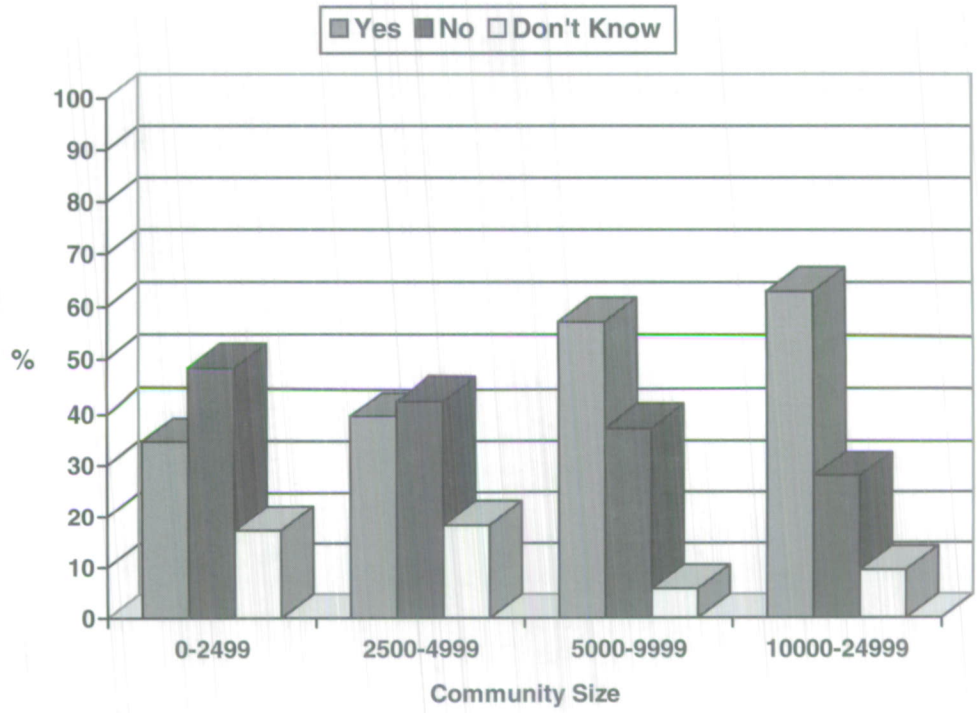
Question 4e: "Section prohibiting the topping of public trees (yes, no, don't know)"



Overall, less than 33 percent of the 178 responding small communities with tree ordinances have a section prohibiting the topping of public trees. There was no significant difference in response among the four community size groups.

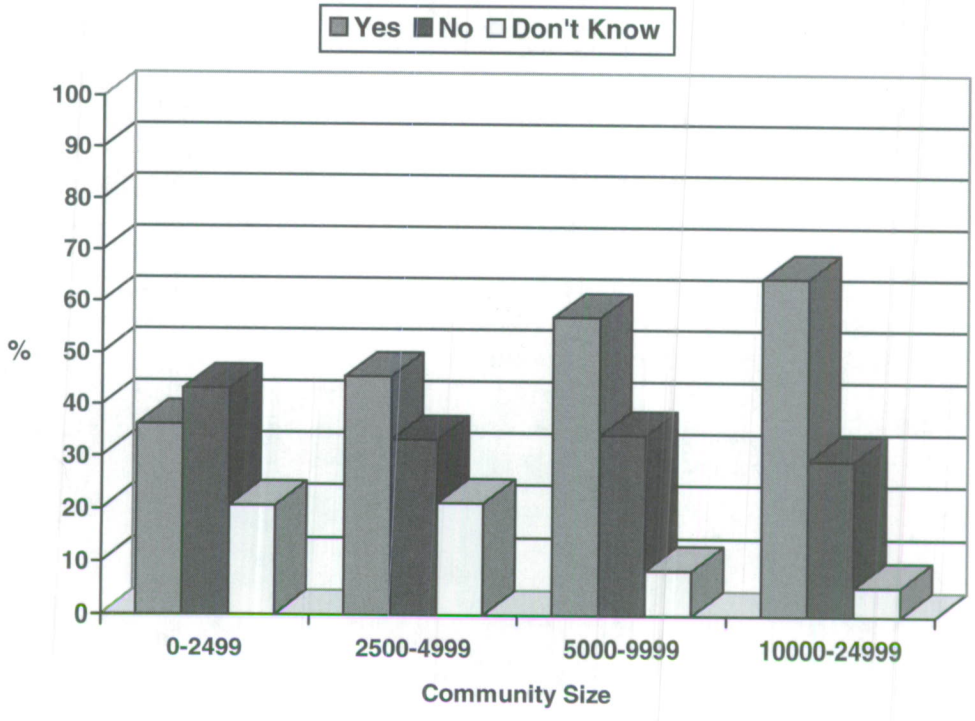
The destructive practice of topping trees that blights the community landscape is a very serious problem in small Illinois (and Midwestern) communities. Less than 10 percent of the 582 communities that responded to this survey have a tree ordinance that prohibits topping. Clearly there is a need for an aggressive educational program in Illinois communities of all sizes for both the citizens and municipal officials about this improper and destructive tree practice.

Question 4f: "Section giving community the authority to require removal of infectious diseased trees on private property (yes, no, don't know)"



Approximately half (48%) of the 180 responding small communities with tree ordinances have a section giving the community authority to require removal of infectious diseased trees on private property. The difference in responses among the four community size groups just missed being significant at the P=.05 level, with 'yes' responses ranging from 35 percent for the smaller communities to 63 percent for the larger small communities.

Question 4g: "Section giving community the authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public (yes, no, don't know)"



Approximately half (51%) of the 180 responding small communities with tree ordinances have a section giving the community authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant with only 36 percent of the smallest sized communities (less than 2,500) having the section while 65 percent of the larger sized communities (10,000 - 24,999) have the provision.

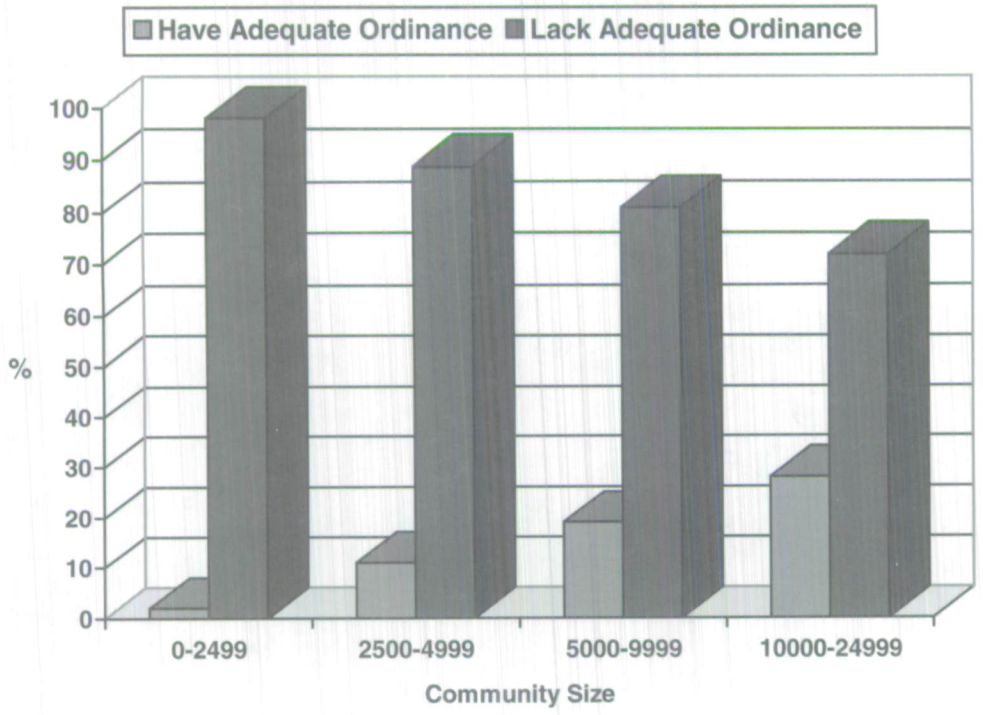
The Adequacy Of Tree Ordinances

An important foundation to any community tree program is a good tree ordinance. While it is possible for a community to have a good tree planting and maintenance policy without an official ordinance, an ordinance makes this policy enforceable and helps to ensure that good tree care practices will be carried out consistently. As reported earlier, two thirds of the Illinois communities surveyed don't have a shade or street tree ordinance. ***The large number of small communities lacking tree ordinances is a problem that is further compounded by the fact that the majority of the small community tree ordinances that do exist do not appear to be adequate.***

For a tree ordinance to considered adequate, it needs to contain certain basic provisions (International Society of Arboriculture 1990, National Arbor Day Foundation 1989). The authors of this report believe that at a minimum a small community's tree ordinance should include provisions for 1) a list of recommended trees; 2) site requirements for planting public trees; 3) community authority to require the removal of infectious diseased trees on private property; and 4) community authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public.

The small communities that have tree ordinances do fairly well on specifying site requirements for planting public trees. The greatest deficiency in these ordinances is in their failure to provide authority for requiring removal of diseased or hazardous trees on private property. Perhaps giving a local government such authority over actions on private property is not politically feasible in small, rural communities.

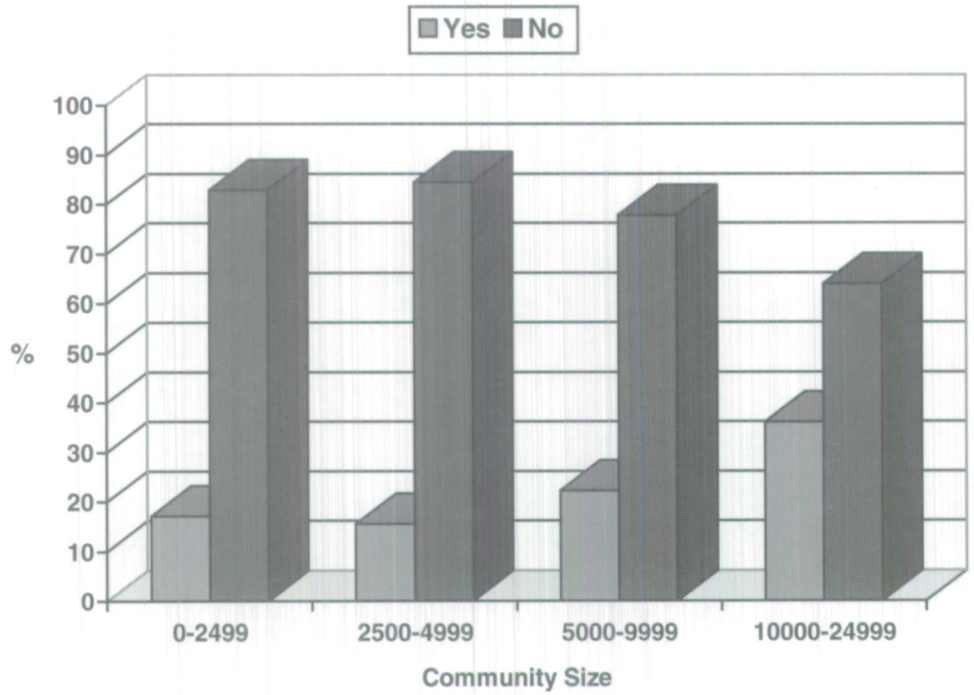
Overall, only 26 percent of the 185 responding communities with tree ordinances contained all four of the above basic provisions. ***Relative to the entire sample of 567 responding communities (including both those with and those without ordinances), the proportion of Illinois small communities having tree ordinances that meet these standards of adequacy is only 8 percent.***



Not only are the smallest communities the least likely to have tree ordinances but, as the graph above shows, the adequacy of tree ordinances also differs significantly across the four community size groups. Among communities that have tree ordinances, the smallest (under 2500 population) are the least likely to have a list of recommended tree species and the authority to require removal of diseased or hazardous trees on private property. ***Only 2 percent of the smallest sized communities (less than 2,500) have what we consider to be an adequate tree ordinance, as compared to 28 percent of the larger sized communities (10,000 - 24,999). It is evident that it will require a major effort to correct this deficiency.***

Information On Numbers Of Public Trees

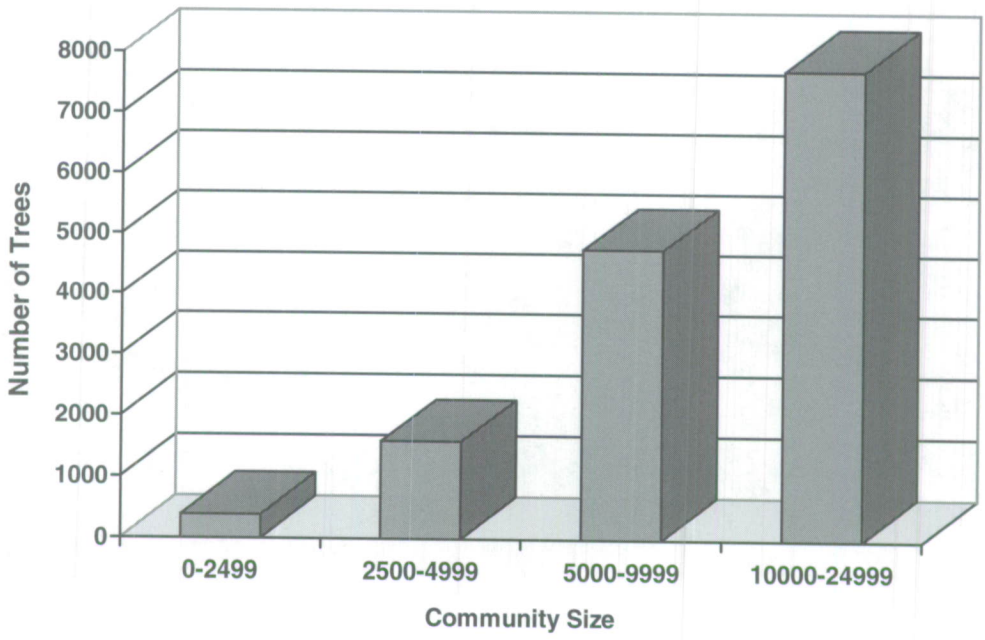
Question 5: "Do you have an estimate of the number of public trees there are in your community? (yes or no). If no, go to question #6."



Public trees, as defined in the survey instructions, included not only street trees, but also trees on other municipal properties such as parks, cemeteries and around governmental buildings. Eighty percent of the 569 Illinois small communities which responded to this question did not know the number of public trees in their community. This lack of basic knowledge about the public trees that municipalities have responsibility for under Illinois state statute is cause for concern. There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups, with only 16 percent of the smallest communities having knowledge in regards to the number of public trees in their community, as compared to 36 percent of the larger small communities.

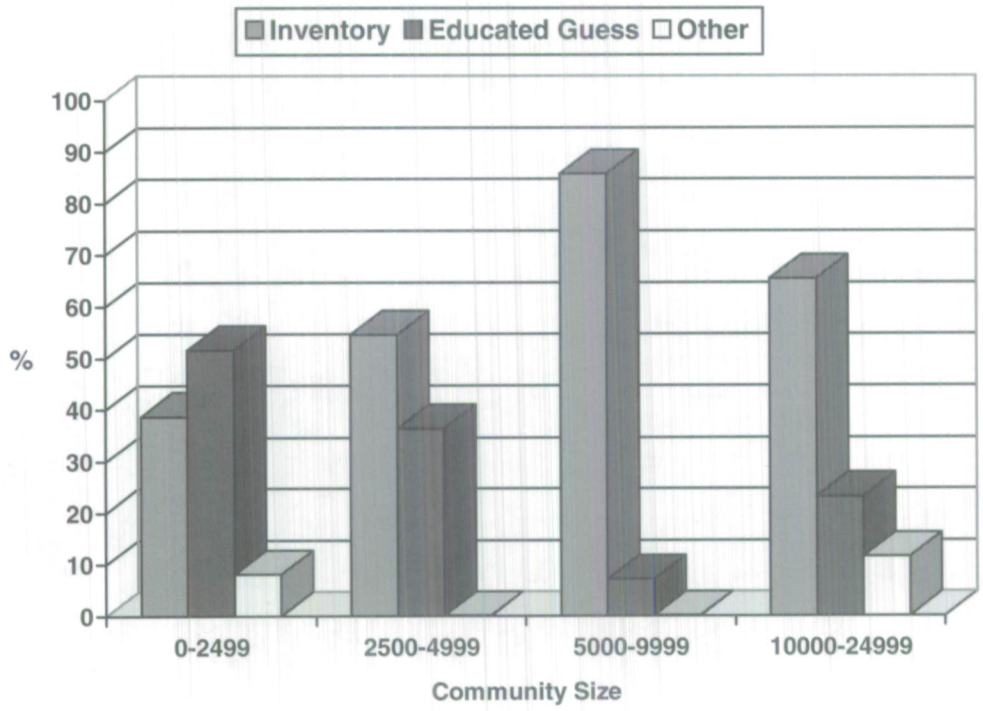
Question 5 (continued): If you have an estimate of the number of trees in your community, please answer the following:

Question 5a: "How many public trees?"



The average number of public trees reported by respondents from the smallest communities was 377 public trees, with a range of 0 to 3,000. The larger small communities reported an average of 7,638 public trees with a range of 1,200 to 20,000. As expected, there was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups with the smaller size communities having a lower public tree population.

Question 5b: "How was the number of trees determined?" By tree inventory, by educated guess, by other (please specify).

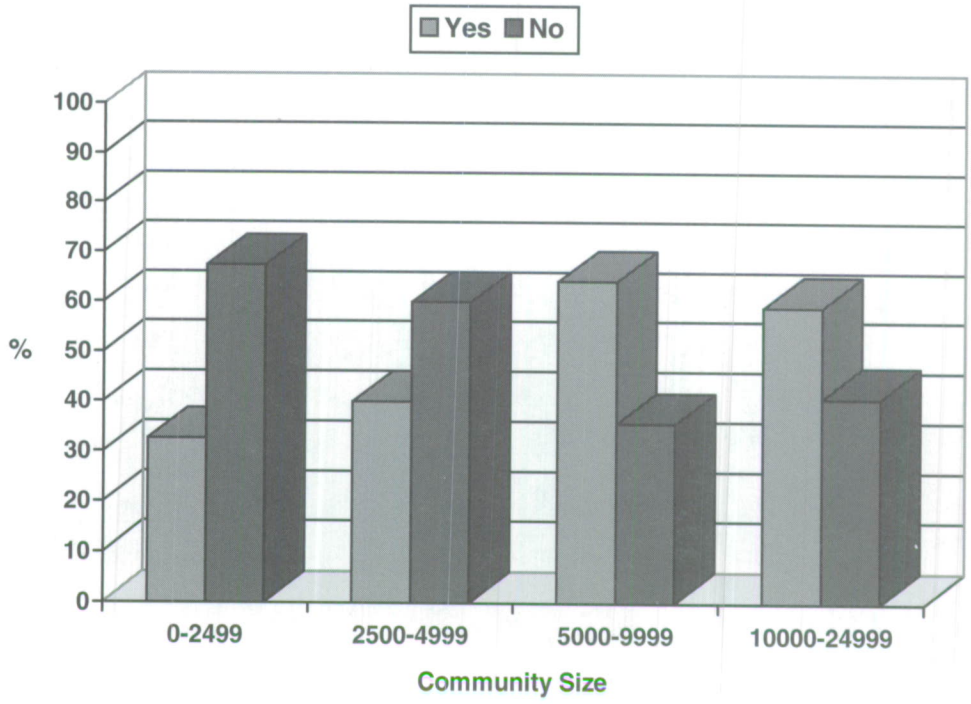


Communities responding to this question based their estimates on a variety of methods including actual tree inventories, educated guesses, and "other" means. A relatively accurate count of municipal trees as a result of a tree inventory was provided by 52 percent of the small communities that responded "yes" to Question 5 of the survey. Another 38 percent of these small communities gave an educated guess as to how many trees there are on public property. It should be noted that the number of responding communities that have tree inventories may actually be higher than what is indicated in this question (see discussion of question 5c).

Eleven of the respondents indicated 'other' in response to question 5b. Two indicated that they had 'counted' the trees which would lead one to believe that while they knew the number of trees, they had little information on species composition, condition, or maintenance needs. Another respondent indicated they 'try to plant one tree in the front parkway of each house'. Apparently by knowing the number of homes in the community they had an estimate of the number of public trees.

There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups in relation to those which used a tree inventory and those which used an educated guess in determining the number of public trees within the community.

Question 5c: "If your community has a public tree inventory, is it kept updated? (yes or no)."



Less than half (45%) of the 89 communities that responded to this question indicated they kept their inventories updated. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

The instructions to this question indicated that only those communities that have a tree inventory were to respond. The responses to this question would thus indicate that 89 of the communities that responded yes to question 5 have tree inventories. At first glance this appears inconsistent with the responses to question 5b, in which only 59 communities indicated that their estimate of number of public trees was from a tree inventory. The discrepancy can be explained if we assume that 30 of the respondents knew that their community had a tree inventory but did not have immediate access to the data in the inventory, and therefore put down an educated guess rather than the actual inventory figure.

Relative to the entire sample of 579 small communities that responded to this survey, it would appear that less than 7 percent have an updated tree inventory. Given the time and fiscal commitments required to conduct a good tree inventory, a question not asked in this survey immediately comes to mind - "What are the reasons for not keeping the tree inventory up-to-date?" Tree inventories are known to be very valuable tools for communities to better manage their community forest resource (Miller 1997). When the inventory is not updated, the ability to manage the community forest resource is greatly reduced. An inventory left on the shelf and not maintained loses value as a management tool with each new tree planted or removed.

Numbers of trees planted and removed

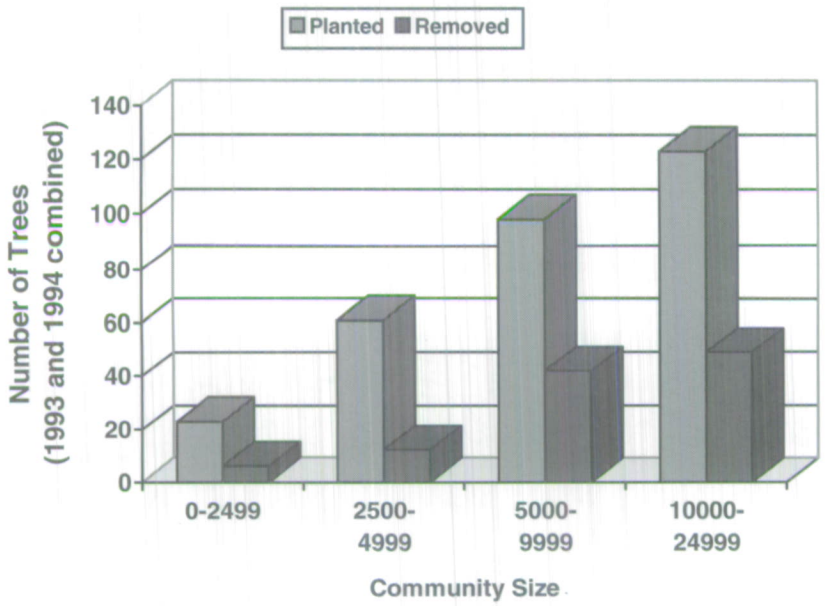
Question 6a: *"What is you best estimate of how many trees your community planted in 1993? In 1994? (Write 'NA' if information is unavailable.)"*

Overall, the average number of new public trees reported planted by the responding Illinois small communities was 51 in 1993 and 55 in 1994. There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups, as expected, with the smallest of the communities planting fewer trees than the larger communities. There was a slight, but insignificant increase from 1993 to 1994 in the number of trees planted.

Question 6b: *"What is your best estimate of how many trees your community removed in 1993?, in 1994?" (write NA if information is unavailable)*

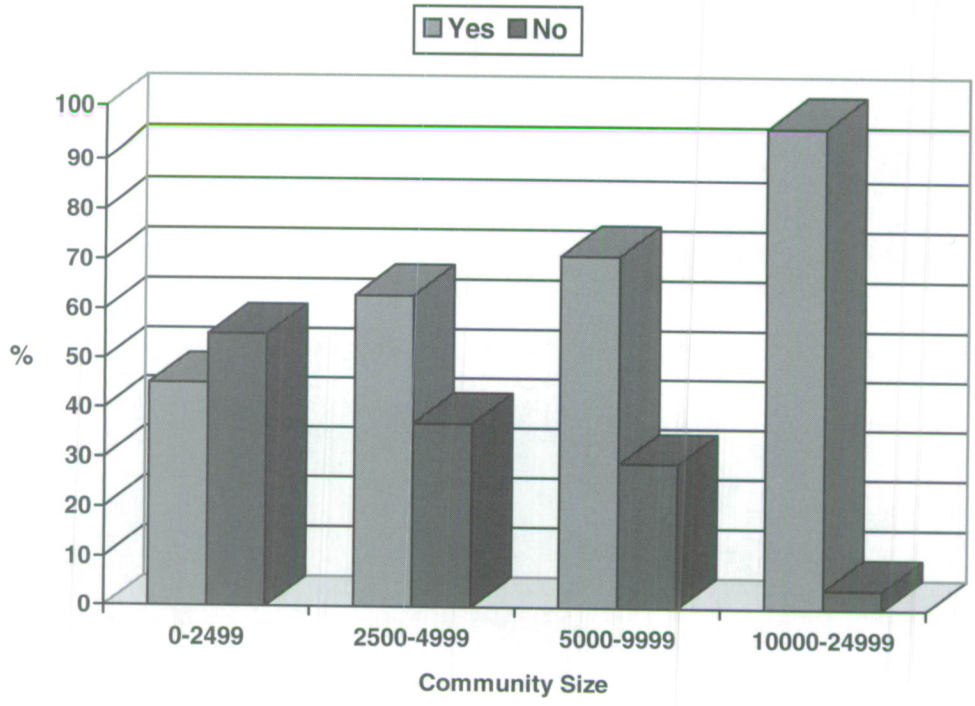
Overall, the average number of public trees reported removed by the responding Illinois small communities was 16 in both 1993 and 1994. As with the planting of trees, there was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups with the smallest of the communities removing fewer trees than the larger communities. The average number of trees removed by population group remained relatively unchanged from 1993 to 1994.

Comparison of data from Question 6a and Question 6b shows that the responding communities planted anywhere from 2.5 to 5 times more new trees than they removed during 1993 and 1994 (see graph below). The difference between plantings and removals was statistically highly significant.



Personnel Responsible For Public Trees

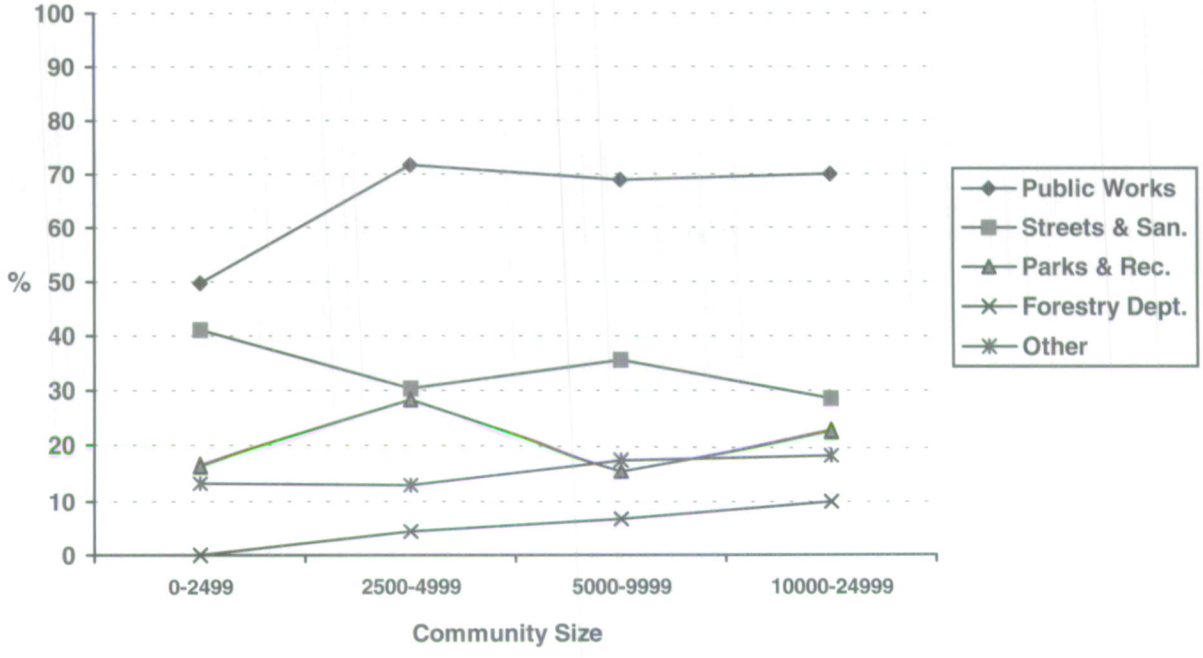
Question 7: "Do you have a municipal department or employee assigned responsibility for public trees for at least a portion of their job duties? (yes or no). If no, go to question #8."



Overall, slightly over half (57%) of the 572 responding small communities had assigned responsibility for public tree care to a municipal department or employee. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant with less than half (45%) of the smallest sized communities having assigned responsibility for public tree care while 96% of the larger sized communities assigned responsibility to a department or employee.

Question 7a: "What municipal departments have responsibility for public trees?" (Please check all that apply.)

- *Public Works Department*
- *Streets & Sanitation Department*
- *Parks & Recreation Department*
- *Forestry Department*
- *Other (please give name)*



As expected, the Public Works Department has the responsibility for public trees in most of the small Illinois communities. Public works departments are fundamental to all communities regardless of size. Overall, 60 percent of the 324 responding small communities have assigned the public works department responsibility for public trees. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant in terms of assignment of responsibility for public trees to the Public Works Department. While 50 percent of the smallest sized communities assigned responsibility to the public works department, 70 percent of the larger sized communities assigned responsibility to the public works department.

The Streets and Sanitation Department was the next most frequently mentioned municipal department having assigned responsibility for public trees. Overall, 36 percent of the responding small communities assigned public tree responsibility to this department. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

In 19% of the responding small communities, public tree responsibility is assigned to the Parks and Recreation Department. This did not differ significantly among the four community size groups. It is expected that this number may actually be higher if it is taken into consideration that

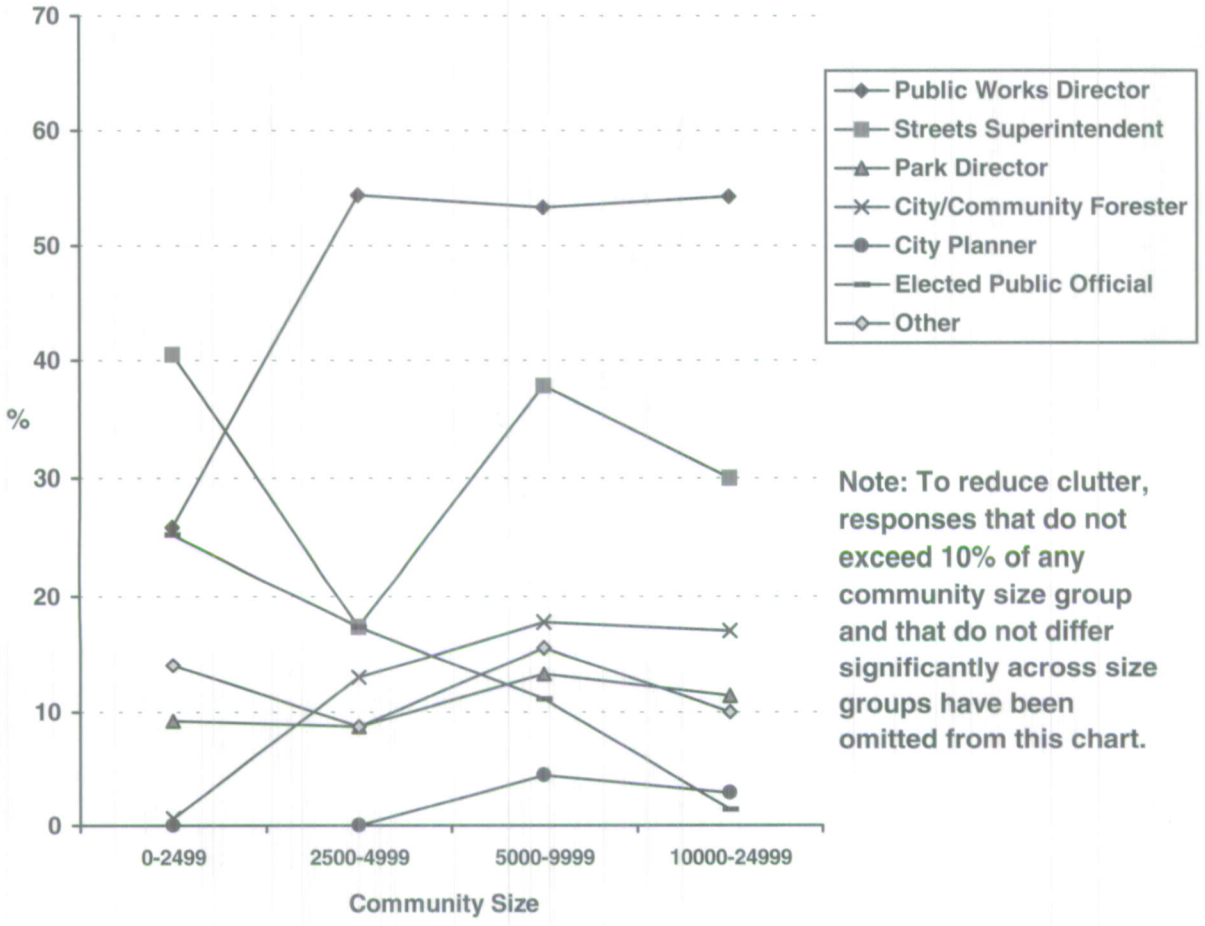
responsibility for public trees is sometimes contracted out to the local Parks District in communities without a municipal Parks and Recreation Department.

A separate Forestry Department is not found in most small Illinois communities. Overall, only 4 percent of the responding small communities have Forestry Departments. There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups in terms of assignment of responsibility for public trees to the Forestry Department . None of the smallest communities have a Forestry Department, while for the largest small communities, 10 percent have a Forestry Department assigned responsibility for public trees.

Survey respondents listed "Other" in 15 percent of the cases. While municipal departments associated with planning, zoning , and/or community development are sometimes responsible for public trees, it became very apparent from reading through the responses that some communities are so small that they don't even have official departments. Several of the communities indicated that they only have one or two full-time municipal employees.

Question 7b: "Who is the individual with principal responsibility for public tree management and care?" (Please check all that apply.)

- *Public Works Director*
- *Street Superintendent*
- *Parks Director*
- *City/Community Forester or Arborist*
- *City Administrator / Manager*
- *City Planner*
- *Community Development Coordinator*
- *City / Village Clerk*
- *Elected Public Official (please give title)*
- *Other (please specify)*



It is not surprising to find that the Public Works Director is responsible for public trees in most small Illinois communities. Overall, 40 percent of the 324 responding small communities have assigned the Public Works Director principal responsibility for public trees. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant in terms of assignment of

responsibility for public trees to the Public Works Director. Only 26 percent of the smallest sized communities assigned responsibility to the Public Works Director. For larger sized communities (2,500 - 24,999), 54 percent assigned responsibility to the Public Works Director. Communities smaller than 2,500 are much less likely to have a Public Works Director position.

Streets Superintendents were found to be responsible for public trees in 35 percent of the responding small communities. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant in terms of assignment of responsibility for public trees to the Street Superintendent, but it is not clear why communities in the 2,500 to 4,999 size group are so much lower than the other size communities.

Park Directors were assigned responsibility for public trees in 10 percent of the responding small communities. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

The position of City/Community Forester or Arborist was assigned responsibility for public trees in 8 percent of the responding small communities. There was a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups. Fewer than 1 percent of the smallest communities (less than 2,500) had a Community Forester/Arborist position. For the two largest small community size groups (5,000 - 9,999 and 10,000 - 24,999), 17 percent had a Community Forester/Arborist with assigned responsibility for public trees. Considering that twice as many small communities have Community Forester/Arborists as separate Forestry Departments (8% versus 4%), it is apparent that when the position does exist in smaller communities, it is often stationed in other municipal departments.

Other municipal positions infrequently mentioned by responding communities as having responsibility for public trees include: City Administrator/Manager (4%), City Planner (1%), Community Development Coordinator (2%), and City/Village Clerk (1%). Of the four positions mentioned above, only for the City Planner's position was there a significant difference in responses among the four community size groups. Small communities with populations less than 5,000 generally lack such positions.

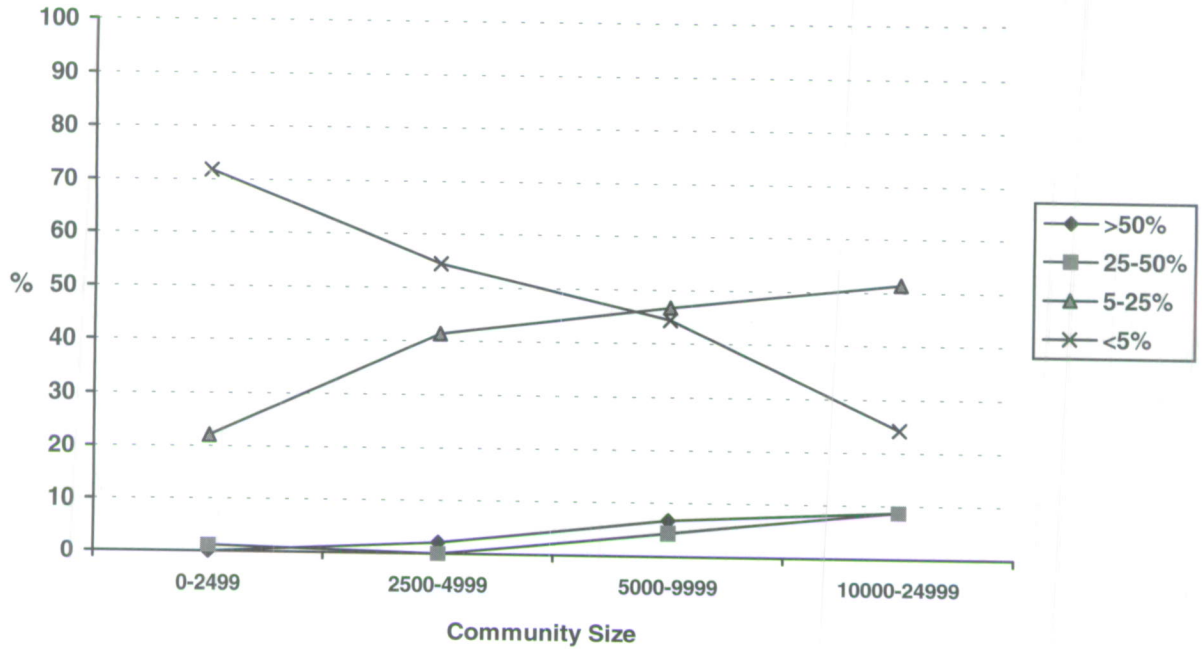
It is interesting to note that overall, 17 percent of the 324 responding communities indicated that an Elected Public Official had principal responsibility for public trees. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant. For the largest communities (10,000 - 24,999), Elected Public Officials were responsible for pubic trees in only in one case. However, in the smallest sized communities (less than 2,500), this number increased to 25 percent.

In the 55 communities where elected public officials were responsible for public trees, the duty fell to Village Trustees 55 percent of the time, followed by Mayors and Village Presidents 36 percent of the time. It is apparent that in the smaller communities Elected Public Officials are expected to wear many hats, including being responsible for public tree management and care. A hand written response next to this question by a chief elected official from one of the responding small communities tells it all - "Why not? I have to do everything else."

"Other" was indicated 13 percent of the time by the 324 responding communities, with a wide variety of positions listed. Among these communities, the two most common responses were village maintenance person (17%), and tree board/committee member (12%).

Question 7c: "What portion of his/her job is devoted to working with trees?" (Please check appropriate answer.)

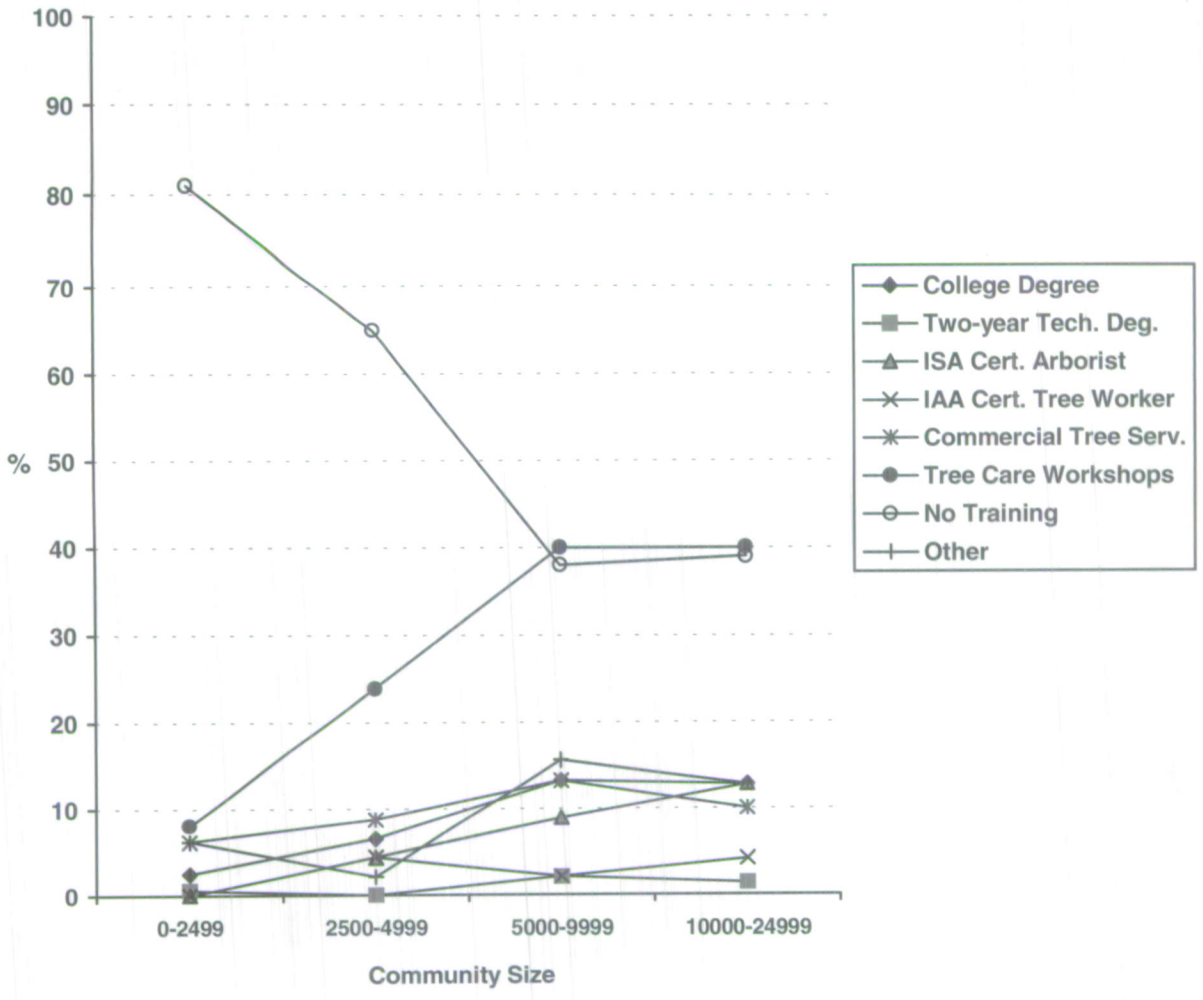
- *> 50%*
- *Between 25% and 50%*
- *Between 5% and 25%*
- *< 5%*



Overall, 90 percent of the 324 responding small communities that have a municipal employee with assigned responsibility for public tree management and care indicated that less than 25% of their work time was devoted to the task. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant. This was especially true in the smallest size communities. Only in the larger size small communities (10,000 - 24,999) was it more common to find municipal employees who devoted more than 25% of their time to tree management and care. It is apparent that in the vast majority of small communities which have assigned tree care responsibilities to a municipal employee, the person will normally have other duties which may take up a greater portion of their work time.

Question 7d: "What is the level of training for the municipal employee with principal responsibility for public tree management and care?" (Please check all that apply.)

- *College degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or related field*
- *Two-year technical degree*
- *ISA Certified Arborist*
- *IAA Certified Tree Worker*
- *Training through commercial tree service*
- *Attendance at tree care workshops*
- *No structured training in tree care*
- *Other*



Overall, only 8 percent of the 324 responding small communities that have a municipal employee with assigned responsibility for public tree management and care indicated that the person had a four-year degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or a related field. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant. In only 2 percent of

the smallest size communities (less than 2,500) did the person have a four-year degree. For the two largest small community size groups (5,000 - 9,999 and 10,000 - 24,999), the number of municipal employees with principal responsibility for public tree management and care having a four-year degree increased to 13 percent.

Only three of the responding small communities indicated that the municipal employee with principal responsibility for public tree management and care had a two-year technical degree. There was no significant difference in this response among the four community size groups. Because of the way this question was asked, it is possible that the person in charge of the trees might have a two-year technical degree in some other area totally unrelated to arboriculture. Overall, only a small fraction (4%) of the Illinois small communities that responded to the survey have individuals with any college training related to arboriculture making decisions regarding trees.

ISA Certified Arborists and IAA Certified Treeworkers are not required to have a college degree in order to be certified. The number of certified individuals involved with small community tree care is lower than the number with college training. Ideally, anyone who has the responsibility for public tree management and care should be certified regardless of a higher educational background. The total number of municipal employees from the 578 small communities responding to the survey who are either ISA or IAA certified is less than 4 percent. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant for ISA certification, but not IAA certification. In the largest small community size group (10,000 - 24,999), 13 percent of the municipal employees with principal responsibility for public tree management and care were ISA Certified Arborists. None of the smallest communities (less than 2,500) has a person on staff who was either a ISA Certified Arborist or IAA Certified Tree Worker.

Overall, 8 percent of the 324 responding small communities that have a municipal employee with assigned responsibility for public tree management and care indicated that the person had training through a commercial tree service. It is possible that those with commercial experience may also be ISA Certified Arborists or IAA Certified Treeworkers and/or may have 2-year or 4-year degrees. There was no significant difference in responses among the four community size groups.

The most frequently indicated method by which municipal employees in small communities gain some knowledge of tree management and care is through attendance at workshops. Overall, 22 percent of the 324 responding small communities that have a municipal employee with assigned responsibility for public tree management and care indicated that the person had received training through attendance at a tree care workshop. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant. Municipal employees in only 8 percent of the smallest size communities (less than 2,500) attended tree care workshops. For the two largest small community size groups (5,000 - 9,999 and 10,000 - 24,999), the number of municipal employees with principal responsibility for public tree management and care attending tree care workshops increased to 40 percent.

Eight percent of the 324 responding small communities indicated "other" levels of training which could be in addition to or in lieu of the other options given. The most frequent answer written in was on-the-job experience. Experience can be a very valuable asset in the successful performance of a job. However, if a person was never taught how to properly plant or care for a tree to begin with, nor has had the opportunity to keep up with new information in the profession that has

resulted from research, then the several years experience may not necessarily be in the best interest of the community's trees. One of the respondents indicated that they "just keep planting (the trees)" which left the authors impressed with the enthusiasm, but concerned about how the trees were actually being planted.

One of the most disturbing findings of this survey was the large number of small communities in which the person with principal responsibility for tree management and care had no structured training. Overall, only 36 percent of the 324 responding small communities that have a municipal employee with assigned responsibility for public tree management and care indicated that the person had received training in tree care. The difference in responses among the four community size groups was significant. Only 19 percent of the municipal employees in the smallest size communities (less than 2,500) had received structured training in tree care. For the two largest small community size groups (5,000 - 9,999 and 10,000 - 24,999), the number of municipal employees with principal responsibility for public tree management and care that had received some structured training increased to 62 percent, still a disturbingly low number.

In general, these responses show that the person making decisions about community trees in the vast majority of small Illinois communities lacks arboriculture-related higher education, certification, workshop training, and experience in arboriculture; and this condition is more likely to be found in the smaller size communities than in the larger communities.

Provision Of Public Tree Care Services

Question 8: "*How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? (Please check all that apply.)*"

Tree Services

- *Tree planting*
- *Watering & Mulching*
- *Pruning on request*
- *Pruning on cyclic basis*
- *Pest control*
- *Tree removal*
- *Storm cleanup*
- *Community education*
- *Recycling landscape waste*

Providers

- *Municipal employees*
- *Private contractor*
- *Utility company*
- *Community volunteers*
- *Not Provided*

PERCENT OF ILLINOIS SMALL COMMUNITIES PROVIDED WITH TREE SERVICES BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROVIDERS

Tree Service	Service Provider				
	Municipal Employees	Private Contractor	Utility Company	Community Volunteers	Not Provided
a. Tree planting	42	29	5	28	20
b. Watering & Mulching	42	10	0	23	30
c. Pruning on request	47	25	13	9	18
d. Pruning on cyclic basis	20	13	12	4	40
e. Pest control	18	13	0	4	49
f. Tree removal	48	52	12	5	9
g. Storm cleanup	73	24	8	15	6
h. Community education	13	1	2	8	59
i. Recycling landscape waste	31	19	3	5	38

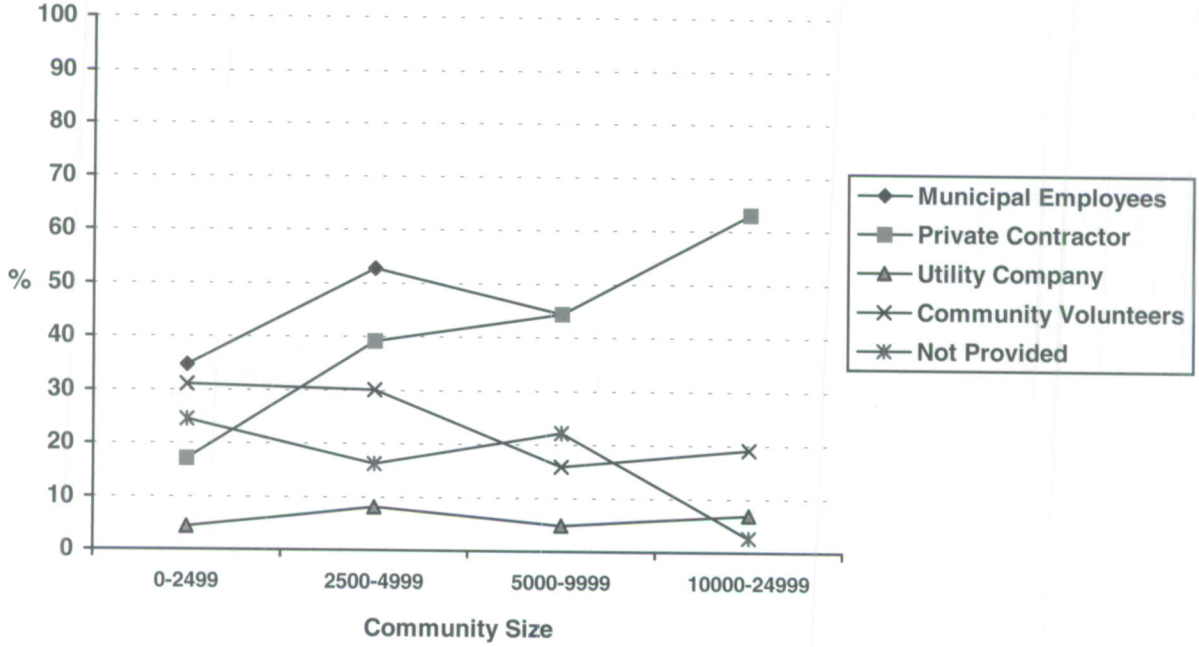
This question asked for information on how (and whether) specific tree care services are provided to Illinois small communities. Respondents checked the appropriate boxes in a response matrix to indicate which of 9 different services are provided by each of 4 different kinds of providers, or are not provided at all. The matrix below summarizes the responses for all four community size groups combined.

The most frequently provided services are tree removal and storm cleanup. Only 9 and 6 percent, respectively, of small communities are not provided with these services. Storm cleanup is most often performed by municipal employees, while tree removal is performed about equally often by municipal employees and private contractors. Tree planting and pruning on request are the next most often provided, with about 1 in 5 communities saying that they do not have these services. Both planting and pruning on request are most often provided by municipal employees, although

private contractors also play a substantial role. Community volunteers are most involved in planting trees, as well as in watering and mulching. Utility companies seldom provide tree services to these communities, but when they do it is mostly pruning and tree removal. Pest control and community education are the least often provided services, with 49 and 59 percent, respectively, of small communities saying that they are not provided with these services.

Differences between the community size groups in how tree services are provided appear in separate graphs on the pages that follow. Each graph compares the percent of the communities in the four size categories that receive tree services from one type of provider. The total of the percents in each size category generally does not equal 100 percent. This is because some of the responding communities receive the same tree services from more than one type of provider, or perhaps from providers that were not included as a response option in this question.

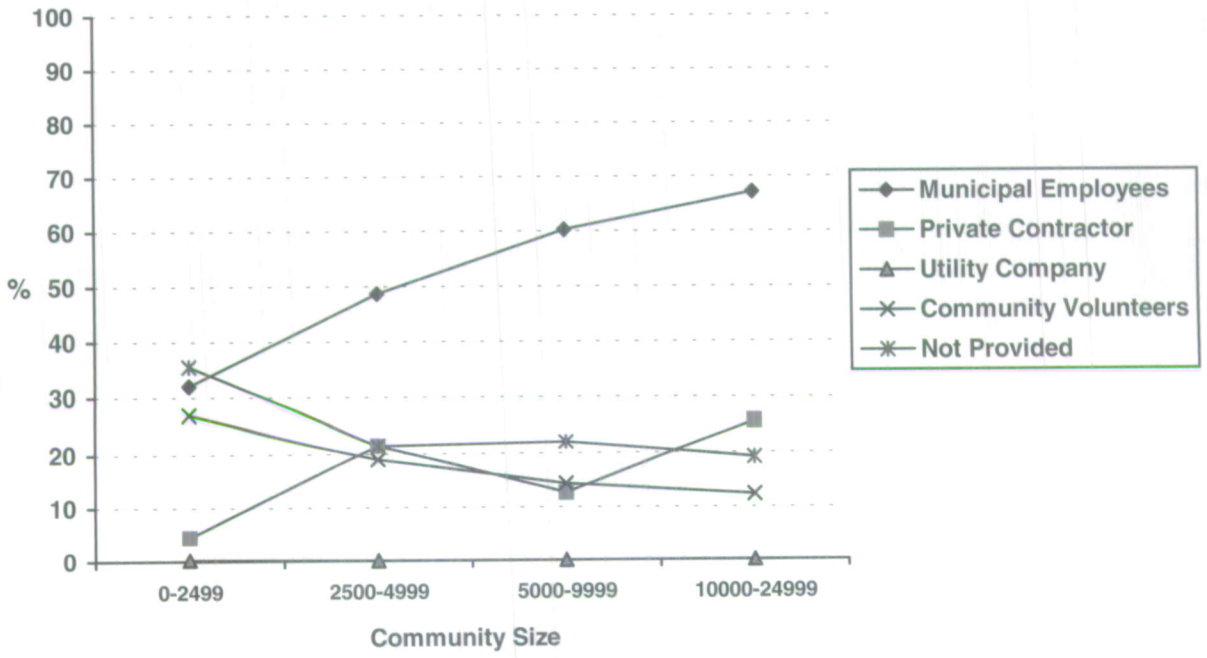
Question 8a: Provision of Tree Planting:



Overall, municipal employees are the most frequent providers of tree planting services in Illinois small communities. Forty-two percent of the 578 responding communities have trees planted by municipal employees. The next most frequent providers were private contractors (29%) and community volunteers (28%). Utility companies provided tree planting services in only 5 percent of the communities, while 20 percent of the communities indicated that they are not provided with any tree planting services. The actual percentage of Illinois small communities that do not have tree planting service may be even higher than this, because many of the communities who did not return the survey are not expected to have tree planting programs.

There are significant differences among the communities of different sizes in how tree planting services are provided. Municipal employees and private contractors are more likely to provide tree planting services in the larger communities than in the smaller ones, while community volunteers are more likely to do tree planting in the smallest communities. Significant differences were also observed among the different community sizes in the proportion of communities not provided with tree planting service. As expected, the very smallest communities are most likely to not have such services (24%), while only 3% of the largest small communities do not have such services.

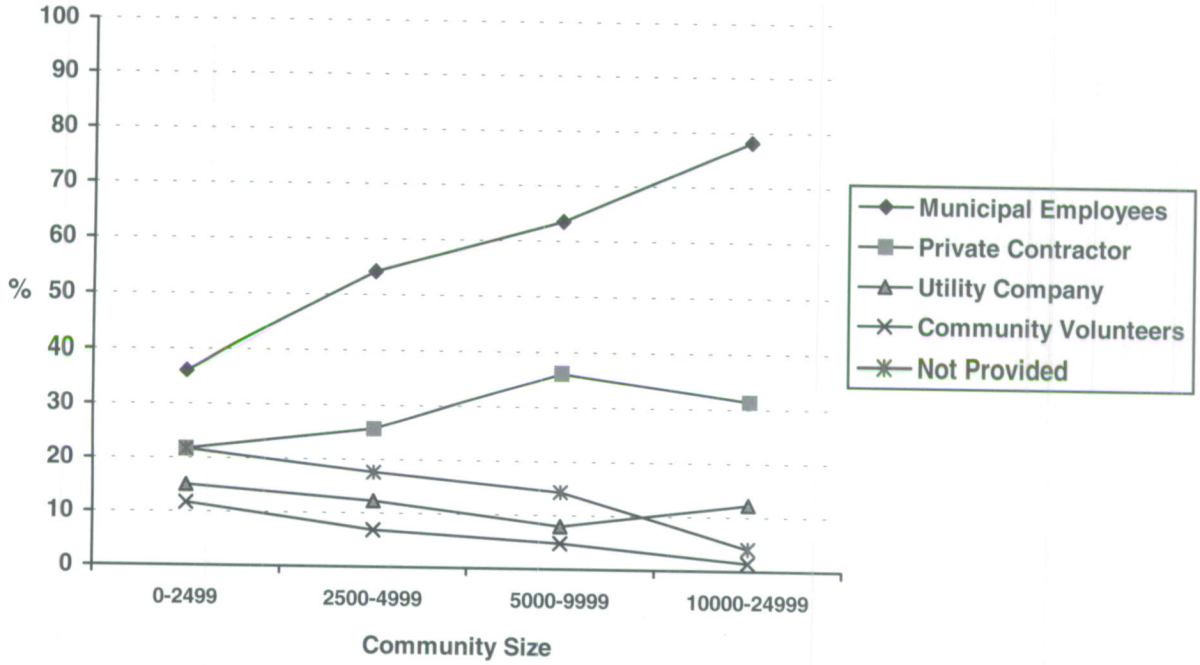
Question 8b: Provision Of Tree Care - Watering & Mulching



Overall, municipal employees were the most frequent means for providing tree watering and mulching in the responding small communities. Forty-two percent of the communities used municipal employees for this purpose. The next most frequent provider of these services was community volunteers (23%). Ten percent of the communities have watering and mulching provided by private contractors, and only one of the 578 responding communities said that a utility company performed these services. Thirty percent of the communities indicated that they are not provided with tree watering and mulching services.

There were significant differences among the different community sizes in how they are provided with watering and mulching of trees. Municipal employees are performing this service more than twice as often in the largest small communities(67%) as in the smallest communities (32%). Smaller communities are more likely to rely on volunteers for these tasks, and are more likely not to be provided with watering and mulching at all. This service is not provided in 36% of the smallest communities, as compared to 19% of the largest small communities.

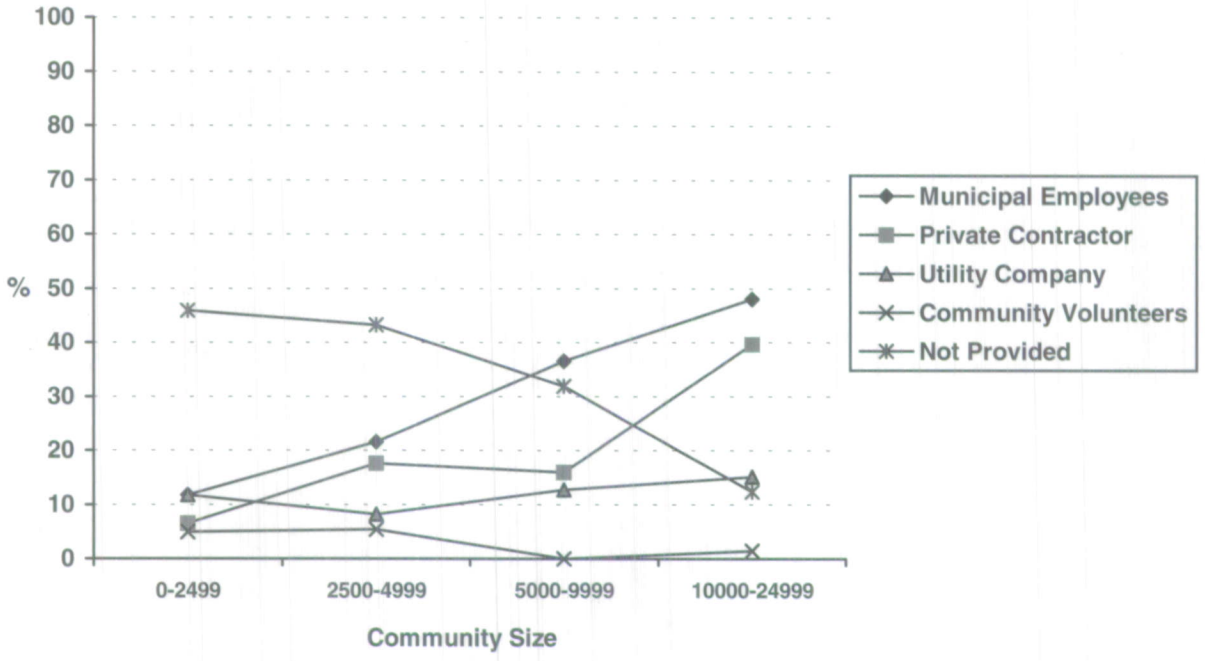
Question 8c: Provision Of Tree Care - Pruning On Request



Overall, pruning on request is most often performed by municipal employees (47%), followed by private contractors (25%). Almost 1 in 5 (18%) of the responding communities are not provided with any pruning on request.

Communities of different sizes differ significantly in how they are provided with pruning on request. As expected, municipal employees are performing this service least often (36%) in the smallest communities and most often (78%) in the largest communities that responded to this survey. The larger small communities are also doing more contracting than the smallest communities, while the smallest communities are relying more on volunteers. Almost 22% of the smallest communities do not have pruning upon request, while only 4% of the largest small communities do not have this service.

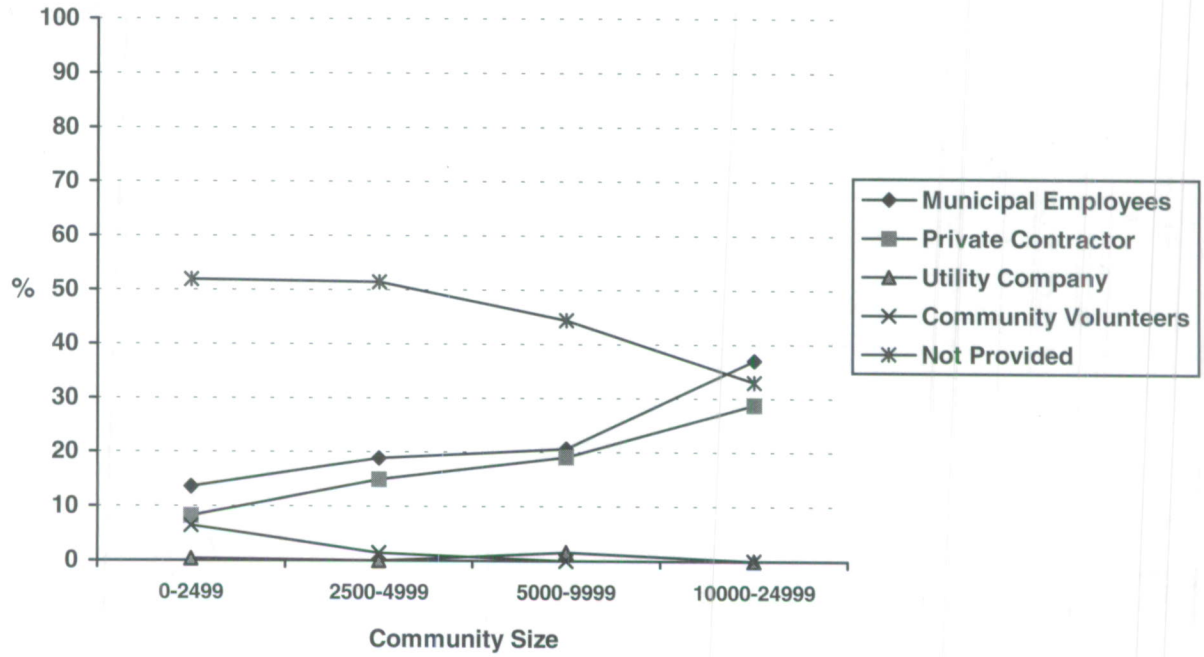
Question 8d: Provision Of Tree Care - Pruning On Cyclic Basis



A large proportion (40%) of Illinois small communities do not have any cyclic tree pruning services. Among those communities that are provided with cyclic pruning, municipal employees are the most likely to perform this service, followed by private contractors and utility companies.

Significant differences among the different community size groups in how cyclic pruning is provided follow a similar pattern as for pruning on request (question 8c). Larger communities are more likely than smaller communities to use both municipal employees and private contractors, and the smallest communities are the most likely to have no cyclic pruning programs. Only 12% of the smallest communities have a cyclic pruning program performed by municipal employees, while 48% of the largest small communities have their employees provide such a service. Private contractors are rarely used in the smallest communities (<7%) and are used almost as often as municipal employees in the largest small communities (40%). Almost half (46%) of the smallest communities have no cyclic pruning service for community trees.

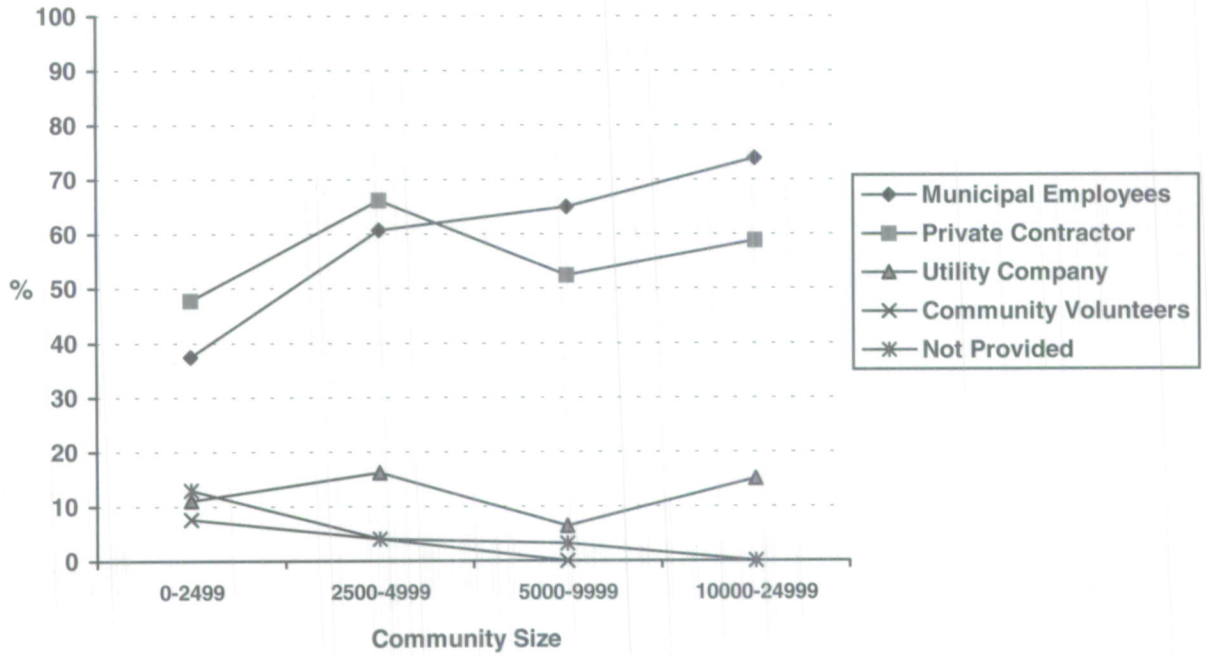
Question 8e: Provision Of Tree Care - Pest Control



Almost half (49%) of the small communities that responded to this survey do not have any tree pest control services. Municipal employees (18%) and private contractors (13%) are the most likely sources for pest control when it is provided.

Municipal employees and private contractors are significantly more likely to provide this service in the largest small communities than in the smallest communities. Volunteers seldom provide pest control and when they do it is only in the smallest communities (<7%). Utility companies provided pest control service in only two of the 578 responding communities. Over half of the smallest communities have no pest control services at all, while about one third of the largest small communities lack such services.

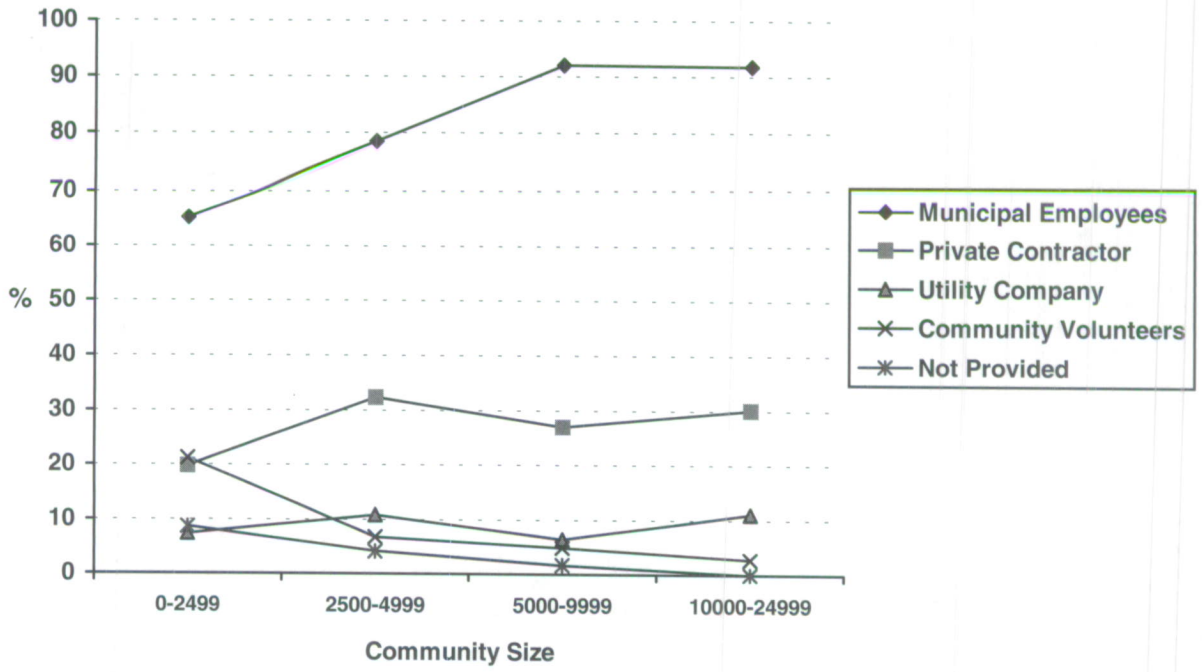
Question 8f: Provision Of Tree Removal



Communities can function without tree planting programs, since many municipal trees are planted on public property by citizens or grow there by accident. Communities may also be able to get along without any pruning or pest control programs for their trees. However, trees on municipal property will eventually decline and die; and dead, dying, and hazardous trees require removal. That is why, of all the tree services, tree removal is considered to be the most important.

While the majority of communities in all 4 size groups are provided with tree removal in some way, the larger communities are significantly more likely to receive this essential service. Private contractors provide this service more often than municipal employees in the two smallest community size groups, while in the two largest community size groups municipal employees provide this service more often. It is cause for concern that in over 9% of the small communities in Illinois tree removal service is not provided at all. It is also disturbing that in over 7% of the smallest communities the potentially hazardous work of removing trees is being carried out by volunteers, raising obvious safety and liability concerns.

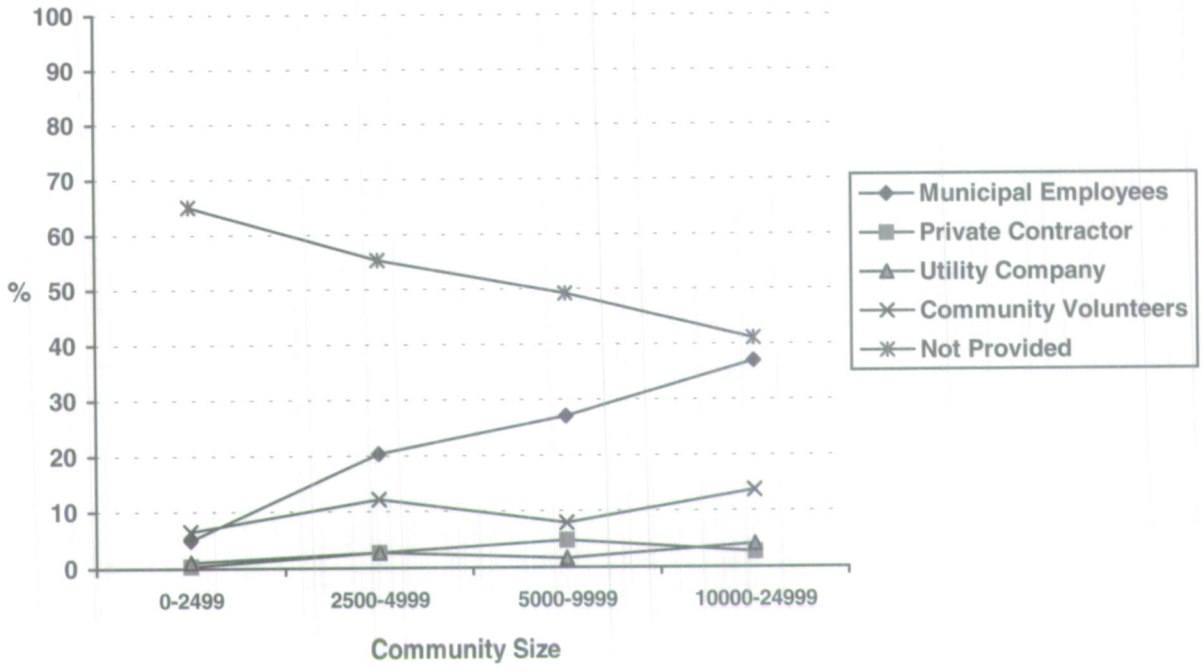
Question 8g: Provision Of Storm Cleanup



Serious storms can create crisis situations that demand immediate action. After such a storm, communities must act quickly to remove debris that may be blocking traffic and posing hazards to the public. The majority of small communities use municipal employees far more often than other providers to accomplish this work. Private contractors are the next most frequent means for providing storm cleanup services. Utility companies also provide some service in this area. Overall, over 6% of the small Illinois communities in this survey report having no storm cleanup service.

The smallest communities are significantly less likely (65%) to have municipal employees carry out storm cleanup than the largest small communities (92%). Volunteers help to make up the difference in the smallest communities (21%), but are only used in about 3% of the largest small communities. Over 8% of the smallest communities report they have no storm cleanup service, while virtually all of the larger communities are provided with this service.

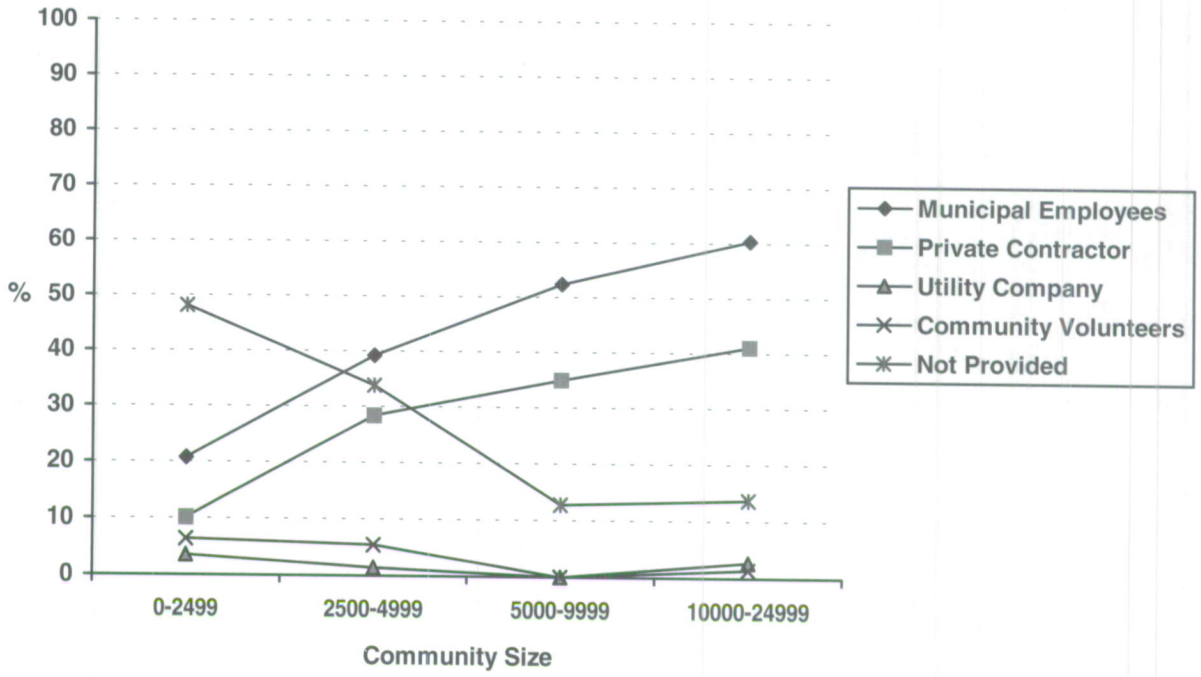
Question 8h: Provision Of Community Education



The majority of Illinois small communities (59%) do not receive any community education service regarding trees. Those that do are most likely to have municipal employees or volunteers provide this service.

Communities of different sizes differ significantly on whether they have community education regarding trees. Sixty-five percent of the smallest communities do not receive this service, as compared to 41% of the largest small communities. For those communities that do have educational programs, municipal employees were providing this service in less than 5% of the smallest communities as compared to 37% of the largest small communities. Private contractors are providing educational service in very few cases -- about 5% in communities with populations from 5000 to 9999, and less in the others. Overall, it appears that the residents of small Illinois communities are not receiving very much educational information about their trees.

Question 8i: Provision Of Landscape Waste Recycling

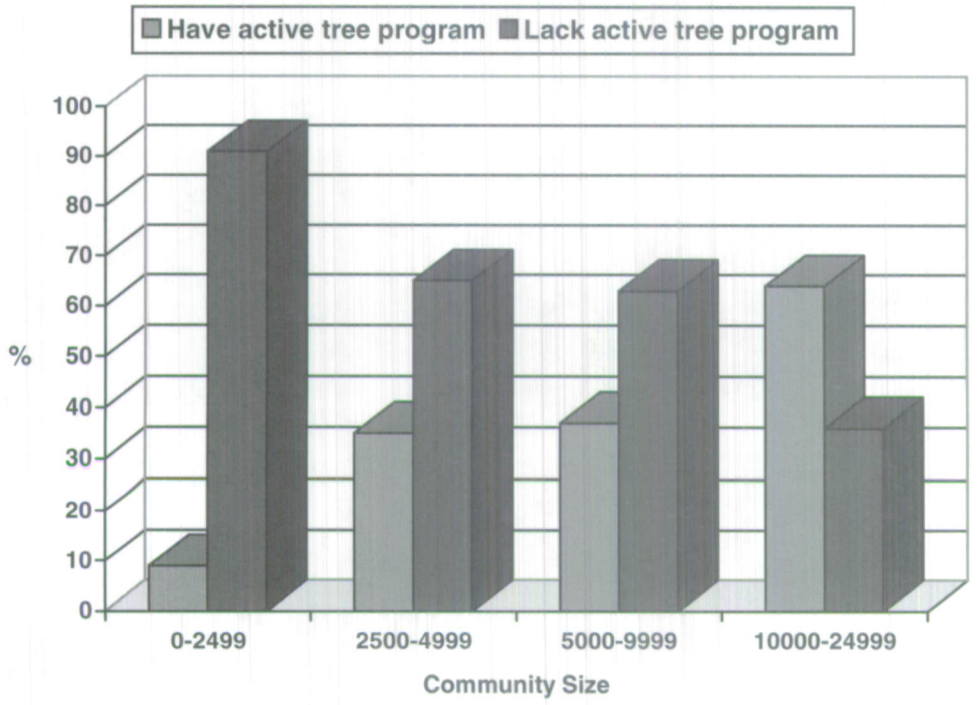


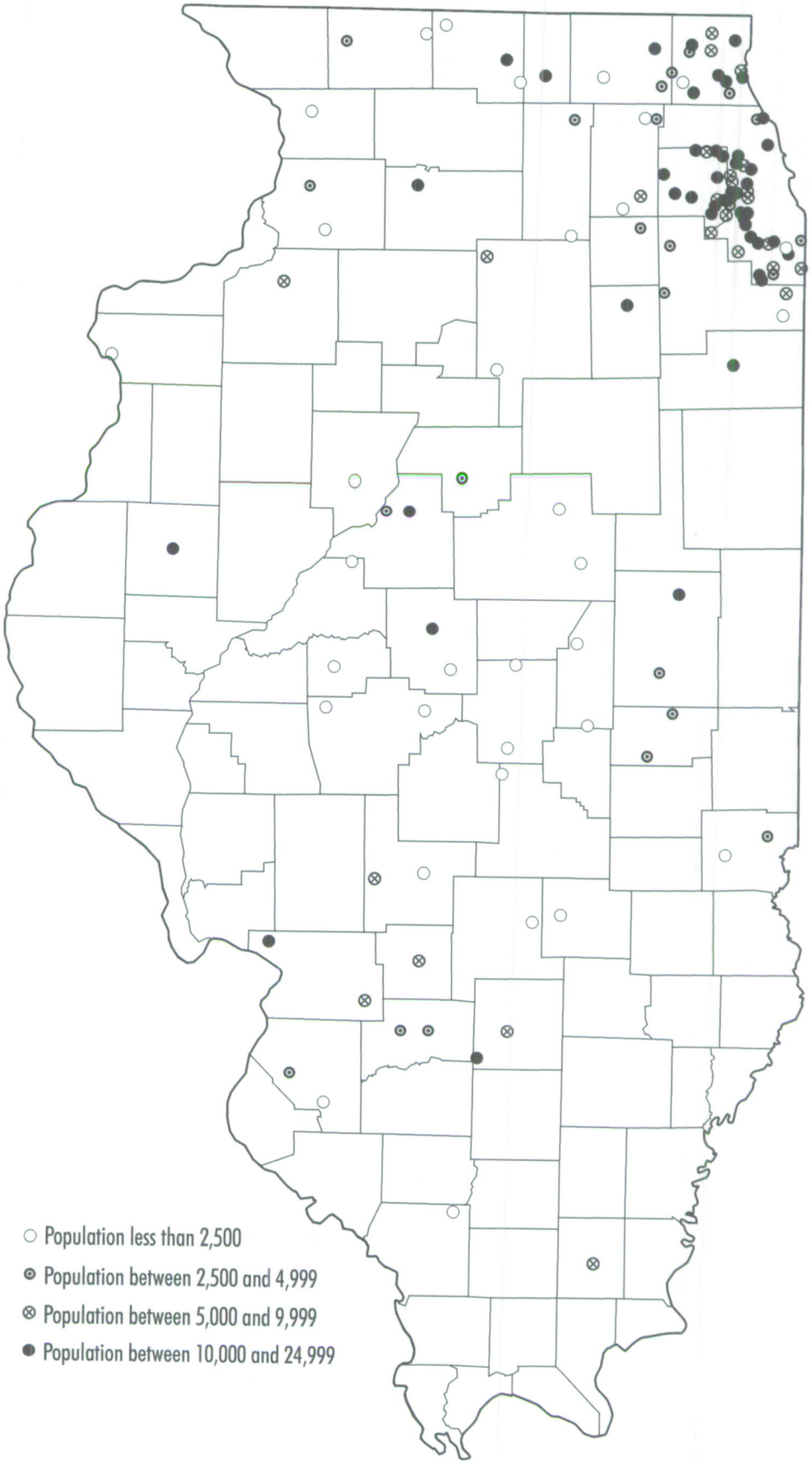
Municipal employees are the most common means for providing landscape waste recycling services, followed by private contractors. Residents of larger small communities are much more likely to benefit from this service than are the smallest communities. Nearly half (48%) of the smallest communities have no service for recycling of landscape waste. This will be an issue of increasing concern for many Illinois residents living in small communities. State law already prohibits the disposal of landscape waste in landfills. Now, new laws will prevent the burning of landscape waste, making local recycling of such waste a higher priority. Overall, 38 percent of the small communities surveyed are not provided with landscape waste recycling service. Many of these small communities do not have the resources to purchase chippers or pay for the private contracting of landscape waste disposal.

Communities With Active Tree Programs

Responses to the questions about the status of small community tree programs were used to identify which communities have active tree programs. Communities with active tree program are defined as those that provide tree planting, watering, and mulching (Questions 8a and 8b), that have a tree ordinance (Question 4), and that have either a tree board/commission (Question 3) or a department/employee assigned responsibility for public trees (Question 7). Only 129 (22%) of the responding communities meet all of these criteria. Their locations are shown in Map 2. As can be seen, over half (55%) of these communities are in the Chicago metropolitan area.

The proportion of Illinois small communities that have active tree programs varies significantly across the population size groups (see figure below). Only 9 percent of the smallest communities (less than 2500 population) have active tree programs, while almost two thirds (64 percent) of the largest small communities (population 10,000 or greater) have active programs.



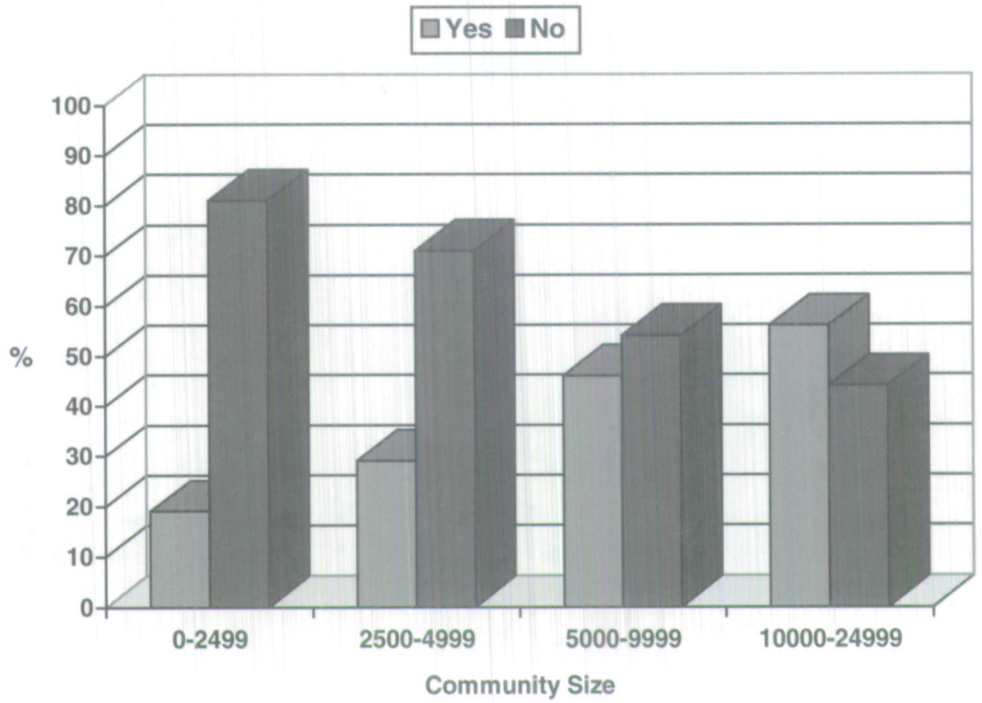

Population less than 2,500
Population between 2,500 and 4,999
Population between 5,000 and 9,999
Population between 10,000 and 24,999

Map 2. Locations of Communities with Active Tree Programs.

Funding of Small Community Tree Programs

Municipal Expenditures for Public Tree Programs

Question 9: "Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?"



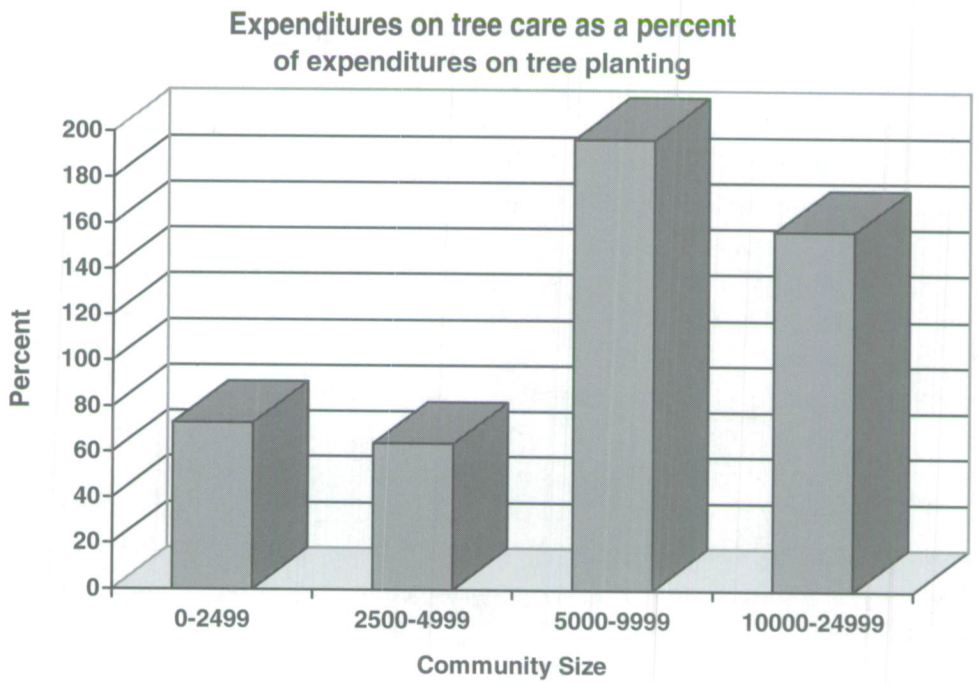
A majority of the responding communities (72%) say that they do not keep a record of annual expenditures relating to public tree planting and care. This differs significantly across the community size groups, with over half of the largest small communities (56%) keeping records, while less than one in five of the smallest communities (19%) keep track of tree-related expenditures.

The survey asked additional questions concerning the actual dollar amounts in the total municipal budget, and the amounts spent on particular tree services such as public tree planting, various tree care activities, tree removal, municipal employee tree care training, and community education in fiscal year 1994. The intent of these questions was to estimate and compare what percent of the municipal budget is allocated to various aspects of tree programs. Unfortunately, an inspection of the data revealed that there was apparently considerable confusion in how respondents interpreted and responded to this question. Many of the responses to the question on total municipal budget seemed unrealistically low for a community of the indicated size. Further, in many cases the amount reported spent on tree planting, care and removal seemed unrealistically high. In fact, in almost half of the responses (ranging from 23% for communities larger than 10,000 population to 61% for communities between 2500 and 5000 population) the sum of the amounts reported spent on public tree related services was greater than the figure reported for total annual municipal budget.

This is a clear inconsistency, since any community budget must include other items besides tree services, and in no case can the total budget be less than the sum of any of its parts.

We believe that, because of the wording and the sequence of the questions, many of the communities that responded to this question may have interpreted "total annual municipal budget" to mean the total budget for public tree planting and care. It also seems likely that many of the respondents were giving rough estimates of the amounts spent on various services rather than taking the time to look up precise amounts from municipal records. Respondents were requested to write "EST" after any amounts on question 9 that were estimates. While only 6% of the respondents marked their figure for total municipal budget as an estimate in this way, it seems likely that this question was sufficiently ambiguous and difficult to render the responses of dubious accuracy. Because the responses regarding expenditures on tree programs appear to be so inconsistent, we felt that it would be misleading to report them and have therefore omitted them from this report.

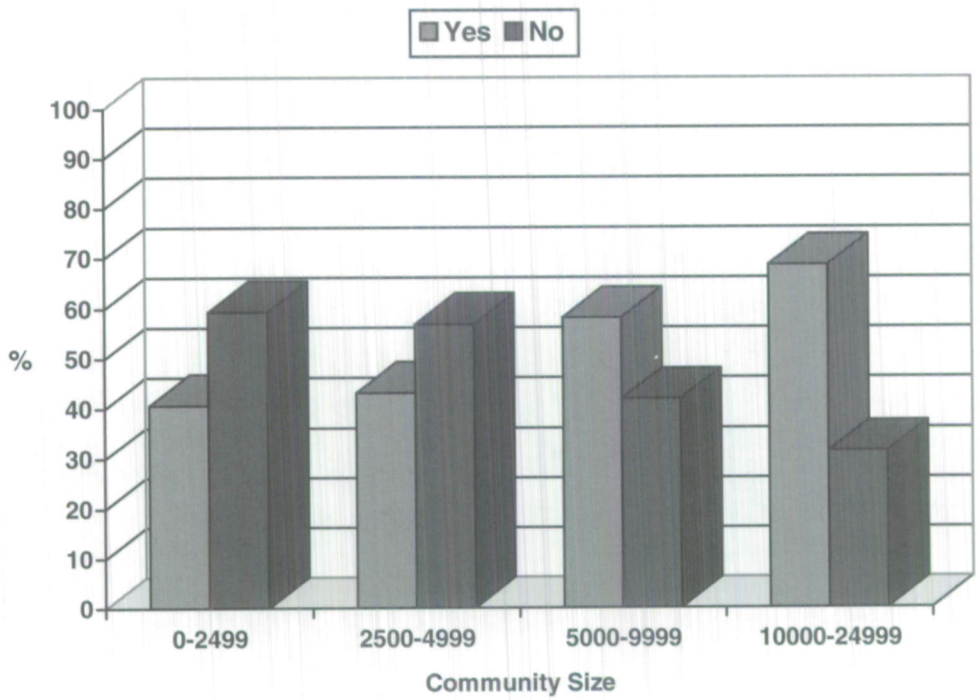
There was, however, one consistent pattern in the relative sizes of reported expenditures that is worth mentioning. Communities greater than 5000 population tended to report spending a larger portion of their tree-related budget on tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, pruning, etc.) than communities under 5000 in population. The graph below illustrates this tendency by portraying spending on tree care as a percent of the amount spent on tree planting. This graph includes communities that reported an expenditure figure for both tree planting and tree care, and for whom tree planting expenditures were greater than zero.



It appears that the smallest communities in Illinois may be investing less in the care and maintenance of the trees they have planted than are the larger small communities. This is consistent with the results of Question 8, which indicate that there are lower levels of specific tree care activities such as watering, mulching, and pruning being provided to the smallest communities than to the larger communities.

State and Federal Grants for Local Community Tree Programs

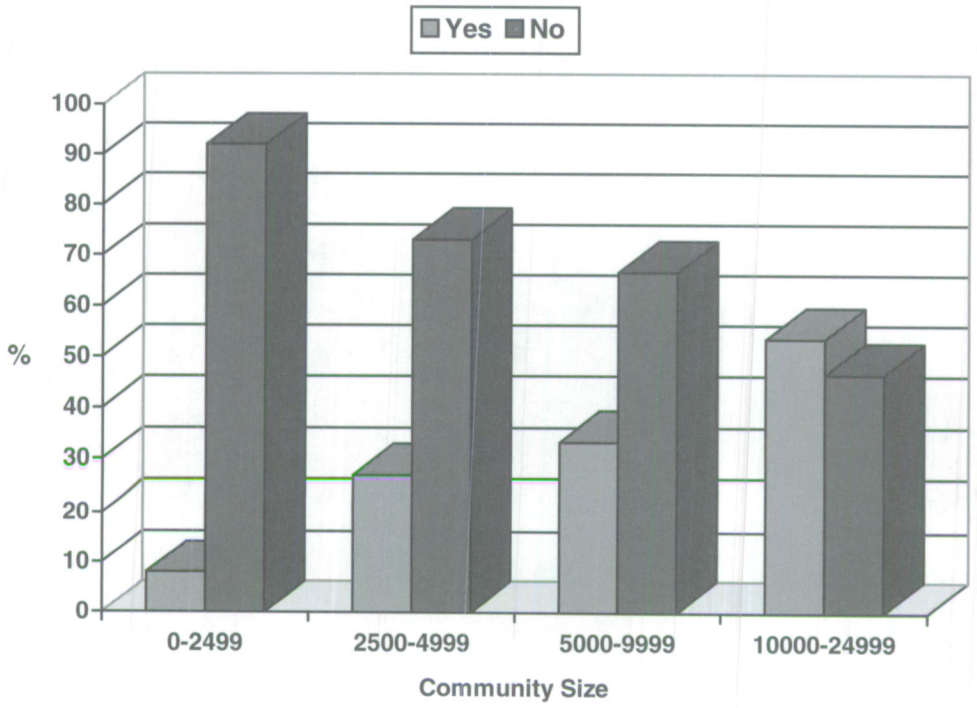
Question 10: "Are you aware of the state and federal grant funding opportunities available for local community tree programs? (yes or no)"



Over half (54%) of the small communities responding to this survey stated they were unaware of state and federal grant funding opportunities. This varied significantly across the community size groups, with 59% of the smaller sized communities (less than 5,000 population) being unaware while almost a third (31%) of the largest small communities (10,000 to 24,999 population) were not aware of these opportunities to gain financial support for their local community tree programs.

It is expected that some communities might be unaware of grant opportunities due to a certain percentage of officials being newly elected to their positions. However, the fact that so many Illinois communities were unaware is both surprising and disturbing considering that each year all incorporated municipalities receive a grant application packet from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forest Resources. While the direct mailing of the grant applications would seem to be the most logical avenue for getting the information out and should be continued, it appears that additional approaches may be needed to help make small communities more aware of grant funding opportunities for their tree programs.

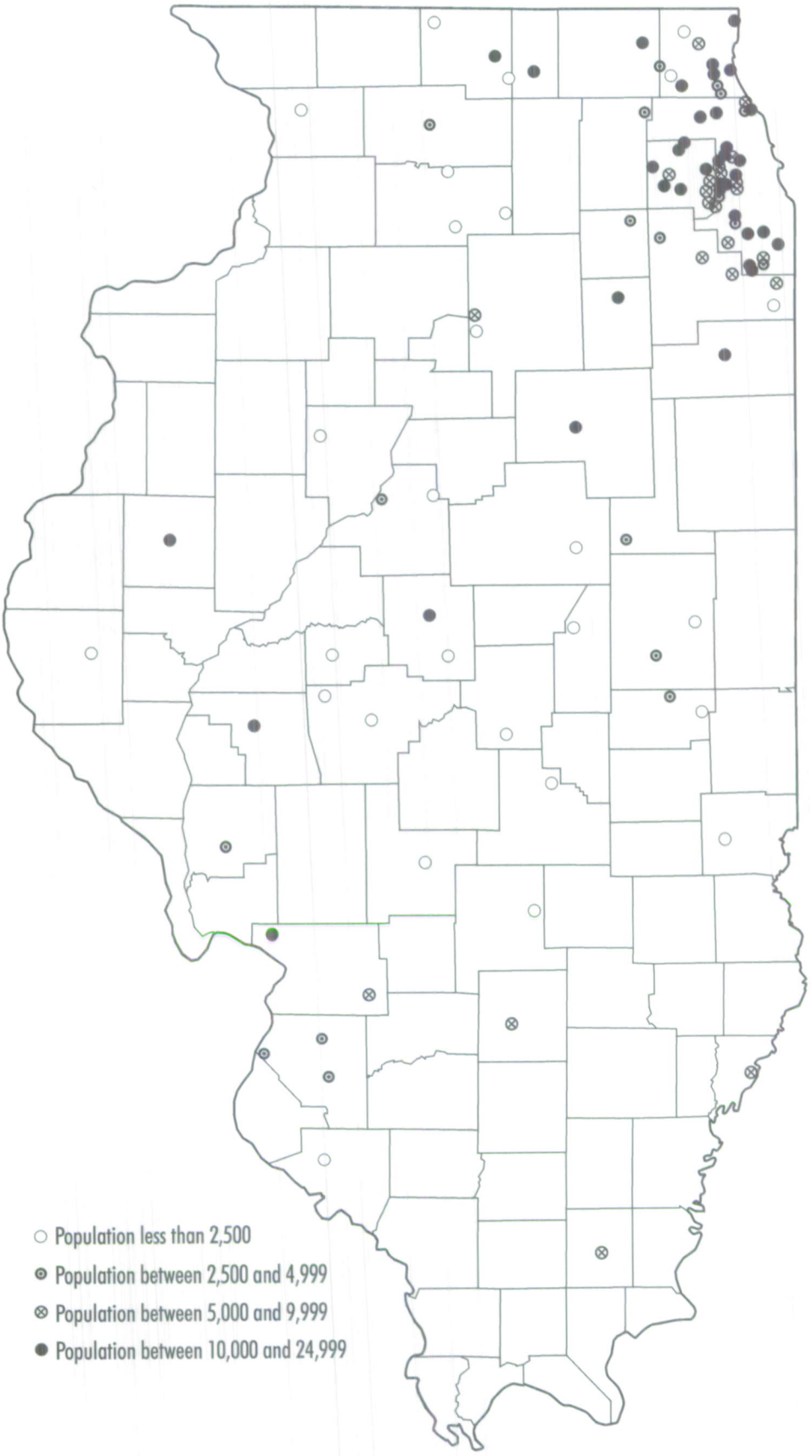
Question 11: "Since 1992, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government? (yes or no)"



Overall, even though almost half (46%) of the communities surveyed were aware of state and federal grants for local community tree programs, only 19 percent had actually applied for a grant since 1992. This varied substantially across community size groups. Slightly more than half (54%) of the largest small communities (10,000-24,999 population) had applied for a grant, while only 8 percent of the smallest communities had applied.

It is recognized that not all communities are interested in applying for tree grants. Also there was a large number of communities not even aware of the grant opportunities. However, given the fact that this survey revealed municipal officials from small communities had such strong positive attitudes towards the value of community trees, it would be expected that more communities would have tried to secure grants funds to support their community tree programs.

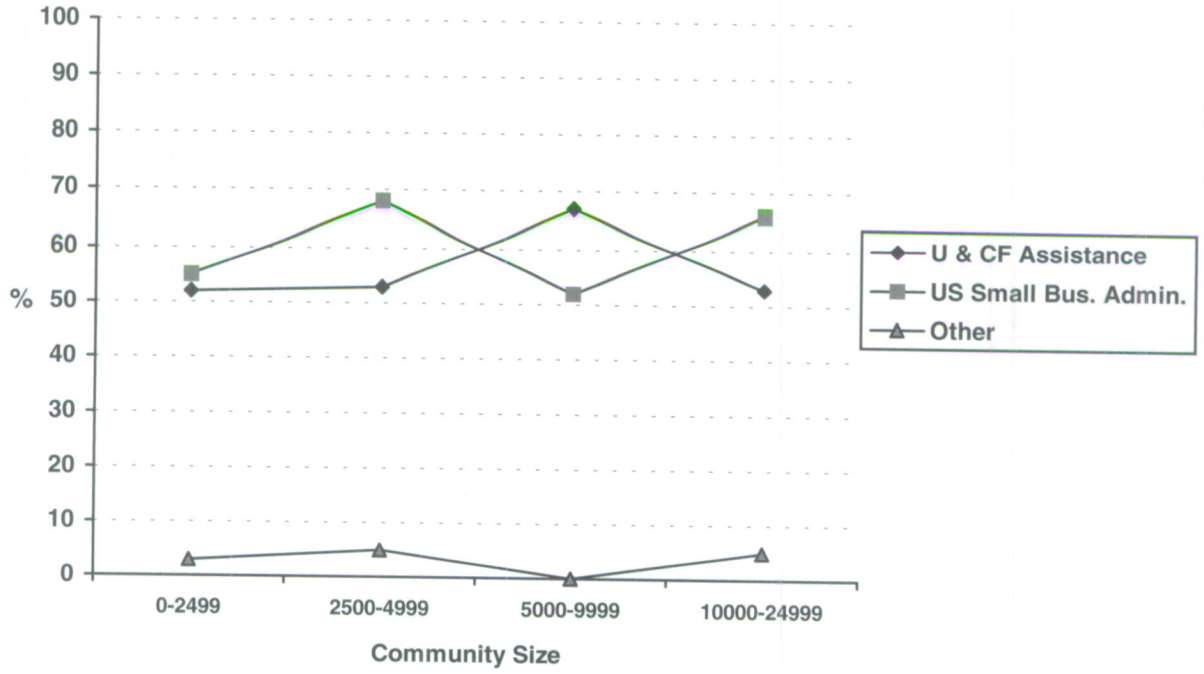
The locations of the 106 communities that applied for local community tree program grant funds are shown in Map 3. More than half (56%) of these are in the Chicago metropolitan area.


○ Population less than 2,500
⊙ Population between 2,500 and 4,999
⊗ Population between 5,000 and 9,999
● Population between 10,000 and 24,999

Map 3. Locations of Communities that Applied for Grant Funds.

Question 11a: "What grant program did you apply for? (Check all that apply)"

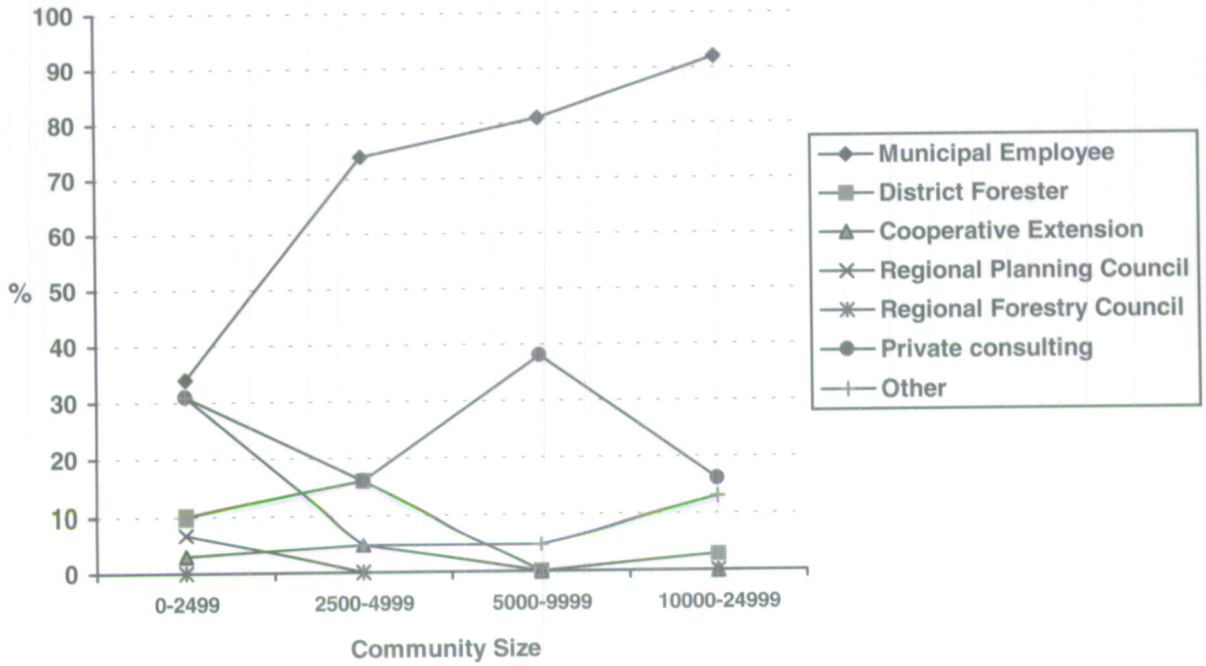
- *Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program*
- *U. S. Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative*
- *Other (please name grant program)*



Of the 107 communities that had applied for a grant since 1992, roughly equal numbers applied for the Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program (55%) and the U. S. Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative (61%). These proportions did not vary significantly over the four community size groups. Three of the communities indicated they had applied for tree grant programs offered by utility companies. These programs are designed to encourage the planting of smaller growing trees under utility lines.

Question 11b: "Who provided the technical assistance to prepare the grant application? (Check all that apply)"

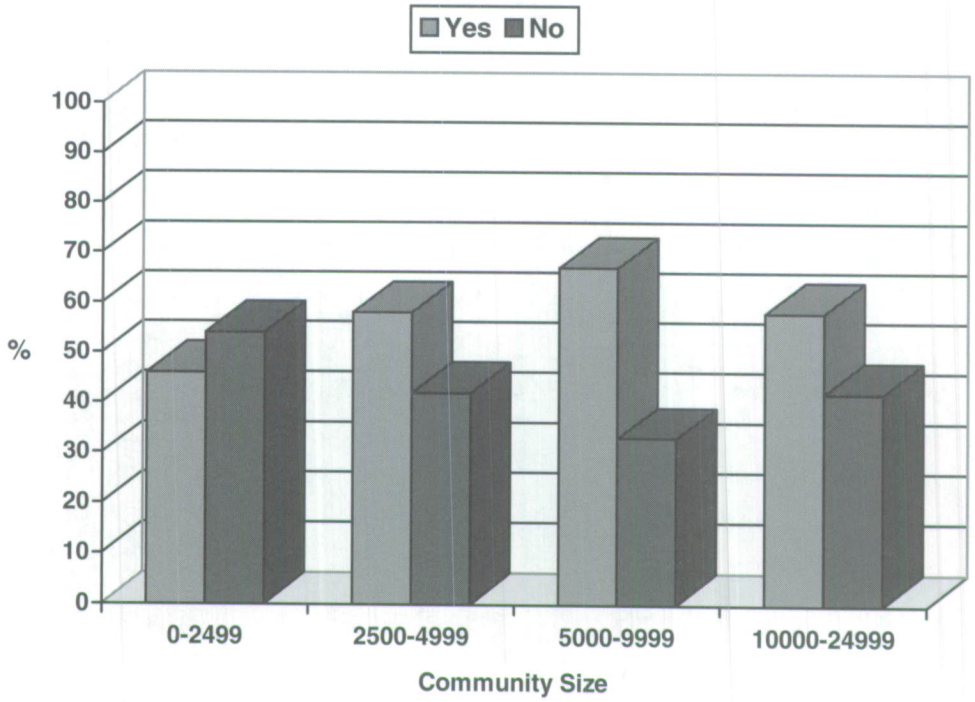
- *Municipal employee*
- *District Forester*
- *Cooperative Extension Service*
- *Regional Planning Council*
- *Regional Forestry Council*
- *Private consulting arborist or forester*
- *Other (please specify)*



Municipal employees were most often named as the source of technical assistance for grant preparation for the 107 communities who applied for grant funding since 1992. In 72 percent of the responding communities, a municipal employee was the source of technical assistance. This varied significantly for communities of different sizes, ranging from 38 percent for the smallest communities to 92 percent for the largest communities in the survey. For the smallest communities, "private consulting arborist or forester" and "other" were selected nearly as often as "municipal employee" in response to this question.

The smallest communities were significantly more likely than the larger community size groups to respond "other." The mayor or village board president, often working in conjunction with the village trustees, were most commonly named as the "other" source. The Cooperative Extension Service was named by two communities as providing technical assistance while another community indicated they had received assistance through the Urban Forestry Program at Western Illinois University. It is of particular interest that Regional Planning Councils were listed by only two communities, since one of their primary functions is to provide technical assistance in the preparation and administration of state and federal grants to local units of government.

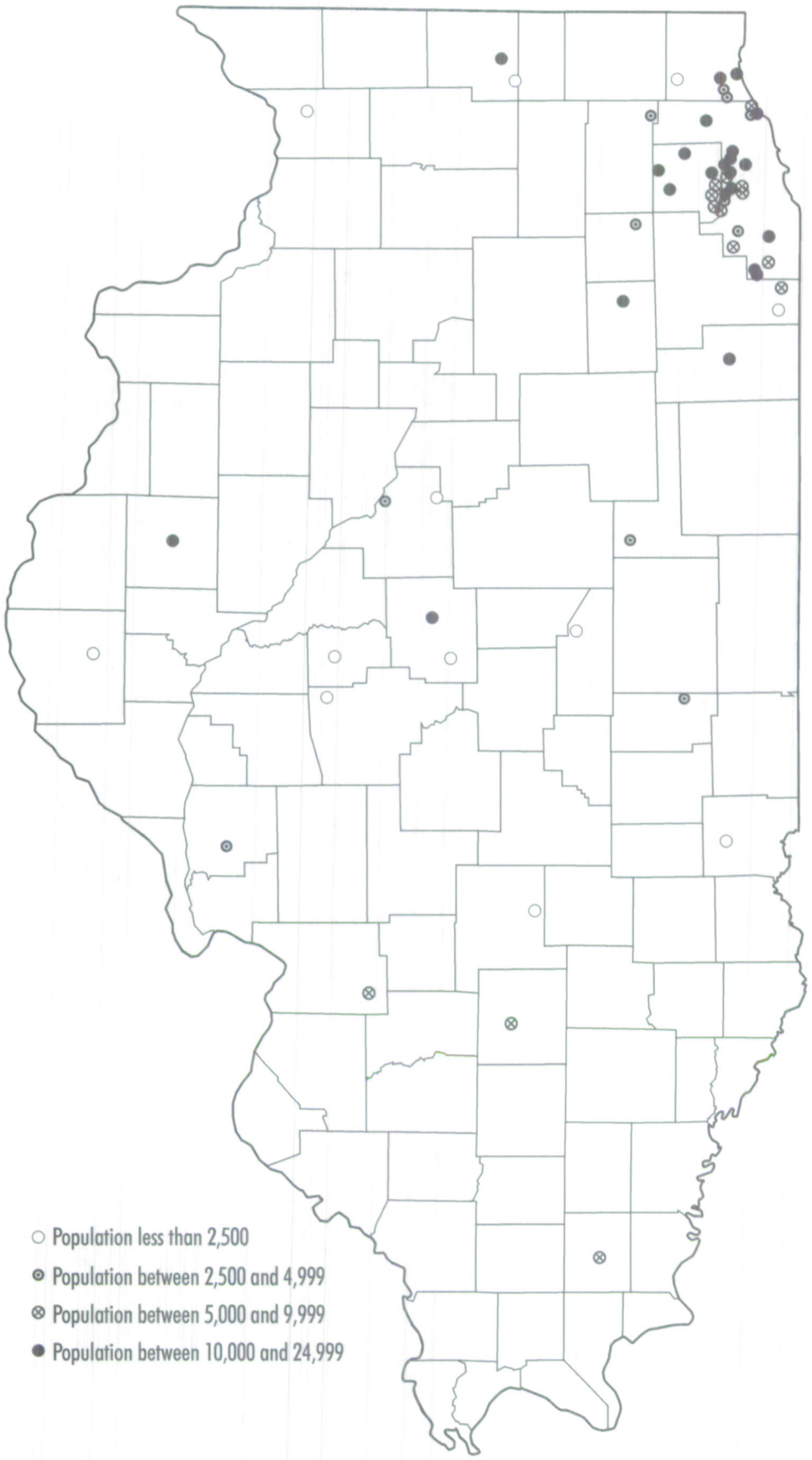
Question 11c: "Did your community obtain a grant? (yes or no)"



Of the 106 responding communities that applied for grants, 57 percent were successful in obtaining a grant. The success rate did not vary significantly across the four community size groups.

The locations of the 60 communities that were successful in obtaining grant funds are shown in Map 4. Well over half (62%) of these are in the Chicago metropolitan area. Considering that only 24 percent of the communities that responded to this survey are in the Chicago metropolitan area, it would appear that a much larger proportion of these metropolitan communities are applying for and receiving grants than is the case for downstate communities.

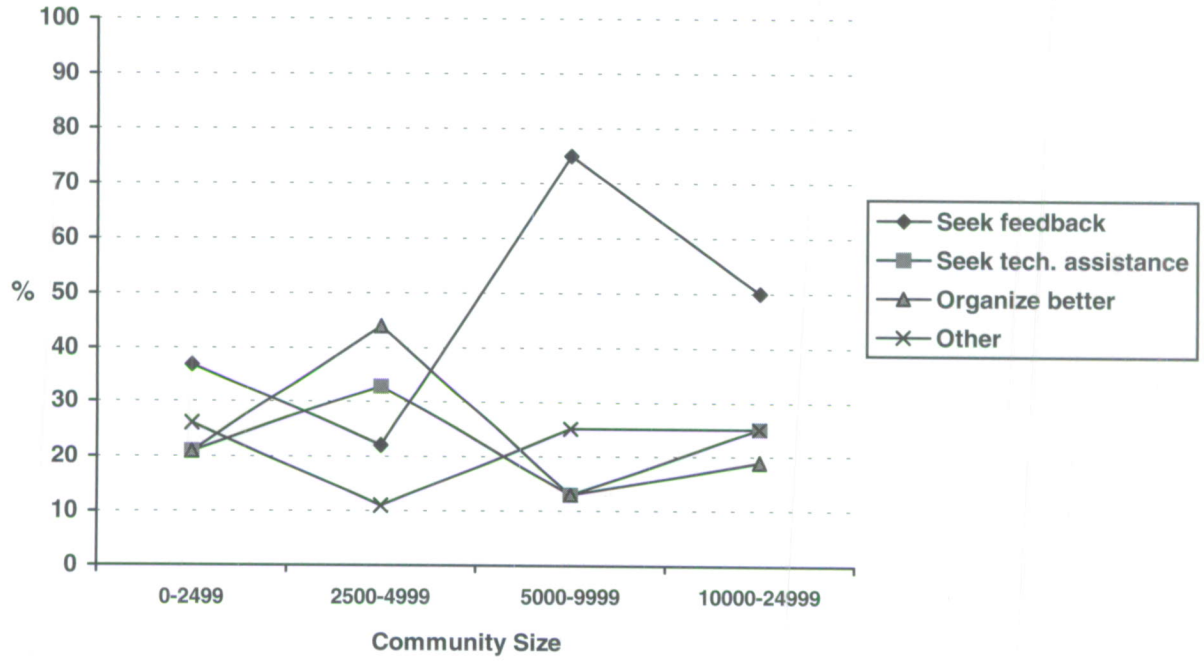
Small communities in the Chicago metropolitan area are more likely to have the fiscal resources to hire community foresters and community development directors. These professionals would most likely be aware of tree program grants and would know how to apply for them. Additionally, communities with a larger fiscal resource base would have an easier time generating the local matching funds which are often required in grant applications.


Population less than 2,500
Population between 2,500 and 4,999
Population between 5,000 and 9,999
Population between 10,000 and 24,999

Map 4. Locations of Communities that Obtained Grants.

Question 11d: "If no, how do you feel your community could be more successful in obtaining a grant? (Check all that apply)"

- *Seek feedback on how to improve previously submitted grant applications which were not funded*
- *Seek professional technical assistance to prepare the grant application*
- *Organize better locally before submitting grant application*
- *Other*



The majority (44%) of communities that were unsuccessful in securing a grant felt that seeking feedback on previously submitted unfunded grant applications would be the most effective way of improving their success in the future. This was especially true for the larger communities, although the differences across community size groups did not reach statistical significance for any of the responses to this question. An equal number of communities, 23 percent each, felt that seeking professional technical assistance in grant preparation or organizing better locally before submitting the grant would increase their chances of being funded. Three of the communities indicated that their chance of success would increase if more funds were available for tree grant programs. Another three communities responded that there was too much red tape or too many strings attached to grant funding.

Discussion of Tree Grant Programs for Small Communities

State and federal grant programs can be very valuable to a community's efforts for enhancing their tree program. This is especially true for smaller communities which seldom have the funds necessary to support a city forester or arborist, nor large amounts of discretionary funds with which to plant and care for trees. Yet, these small communities, which perhaps could benefit most from these opportunities for additional funds, appear to be at a disadvantage in competing with the larger municipalities for grants.

One reason uncovered in this survey was that the person responsible for public trees in most small communities, especially those with populations less than 5000, was not even aware of state and federal grant funding opportunities. It is recommended that additional steps be taken to increase awareness. The State of Illinois already mails grant application packets to all incorporated communities, and this practice should definitely be continued. Every effort should be made to address the grant packets directly to the person who is responsible for community trees. If not already being done, it is suggested by the authors that the cooperation and assistance of regional planning agencies, the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs, and the Illinois Municipal League be enlisted in utilizing their newsletters to announce the urban and community forestry grant program opportunities.

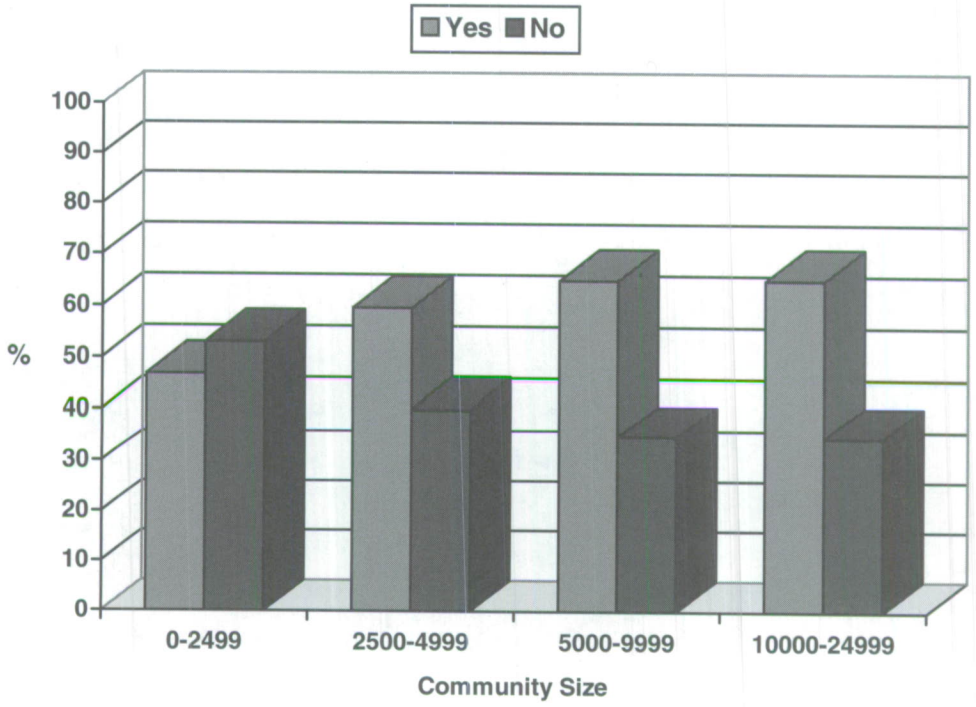
The survey also revealed that even when aware of grant opportunities for tree programs, the smaller sized communities (less than 10,000) were much less likely to apply than the larger size communities (10,000 to 24,999). In the larger size communities, 79 percent of the respondents indicated they applied for tree grant programs when aware of the opportunity, yet in the smallest communities only 20 percent applied for grants when they were aware.

The eligibility requirement for a tree ordinance to be in place before state grant funds can be reimbursed may be one reason why so few of the smaller communities apply for tree grants. As indicated earlier in this survey report, the majority of the smaller communities with populations less than 10,000 do not have tree ordinances, and may lack the resources and expertise to establish them. It is recommended that technical assistance be made available, ideally through regional community forestry specialists, to assist small communities in the development of tree ordinances appropriate to their population size and the needs of their residents.

Another reason smaller communities may be at a disadvantage and even discouraged in applying for grants is due to their lack of expertise and experience in preparing complex grant applications. While larger communities often have planners with grant writing experience on staff, few if any of the smaller communities have this luxury. The majority of small communities in Illinois are serviced by regional planning councils. One of the primary functions of these agencies is to provide technical assistance to member communities in the preparation and administration of state and federal grants to local units of government. It is recommended that regional community forestry specialists provide assistance to the grant writers in the regional planning agencies so they will be in a better position to assist small communities in applying for tree grant programs.

Opportunities, Problems, and Assistance Needs

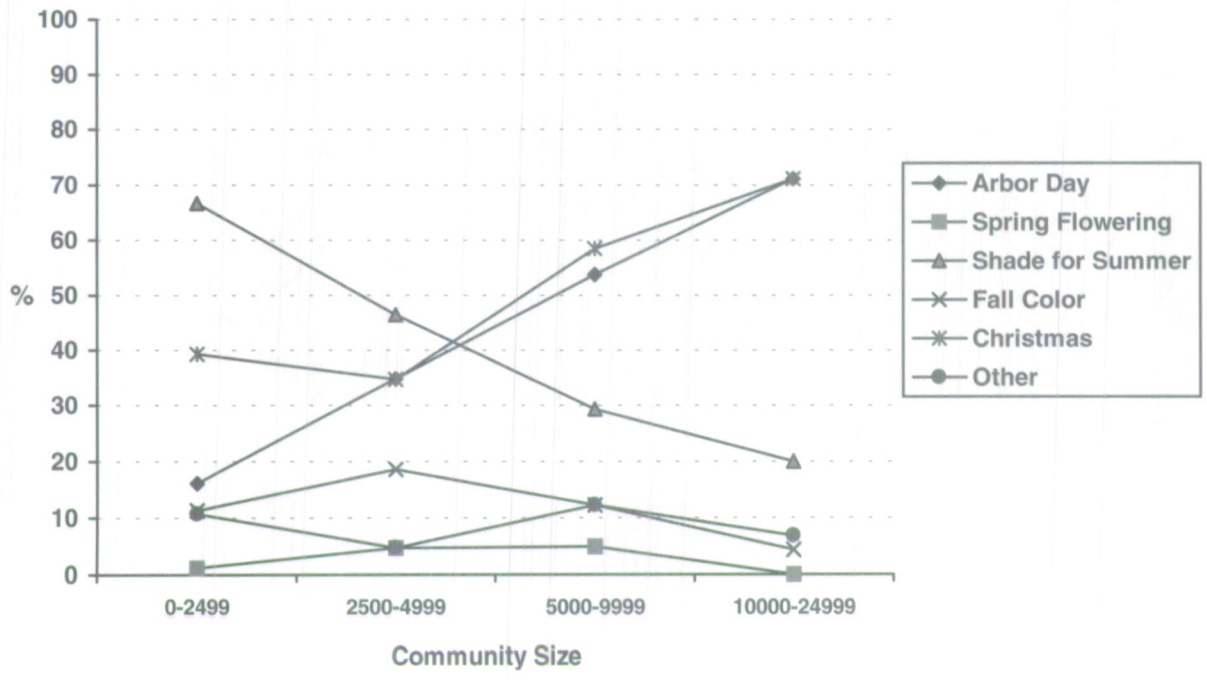
Question 12a: "Do you have any annual community festivals or events where trees would be considered of value? (yes or no)"



Over half (53%) of the small communities responding to this survey stated that trees were of value to annual community festivals or events. The responses varied significantly across the community size groups, with close to half (47%) of the smallest size communities (less than 2,500) indicating trees were of value while almost two-thirds (65%) of the larger small communities (5,000 to 24,999) stated that trees were of value to their community festivals and events.

Question 12b: "If yes, please check all that apply."

- *Arbor Day tree planting ceremony*
- *Spring flowering tree festival or event*
- *Shade for a summer community festival or event*
- *Fall tree color festival or event*
- *Public Christmas tree decorations*
- *Other(please specify)*



The community event for which trees were valued the most often (52%) was summer festivals where trees provided shade. There was a significant difference in responses across the community size groups with two-thirds (67%) of the smallest communities (less than 2,500) indicating summer festivals while only 20 percent of the largest communities (10,000 to 24,999) indicated summer festivals.

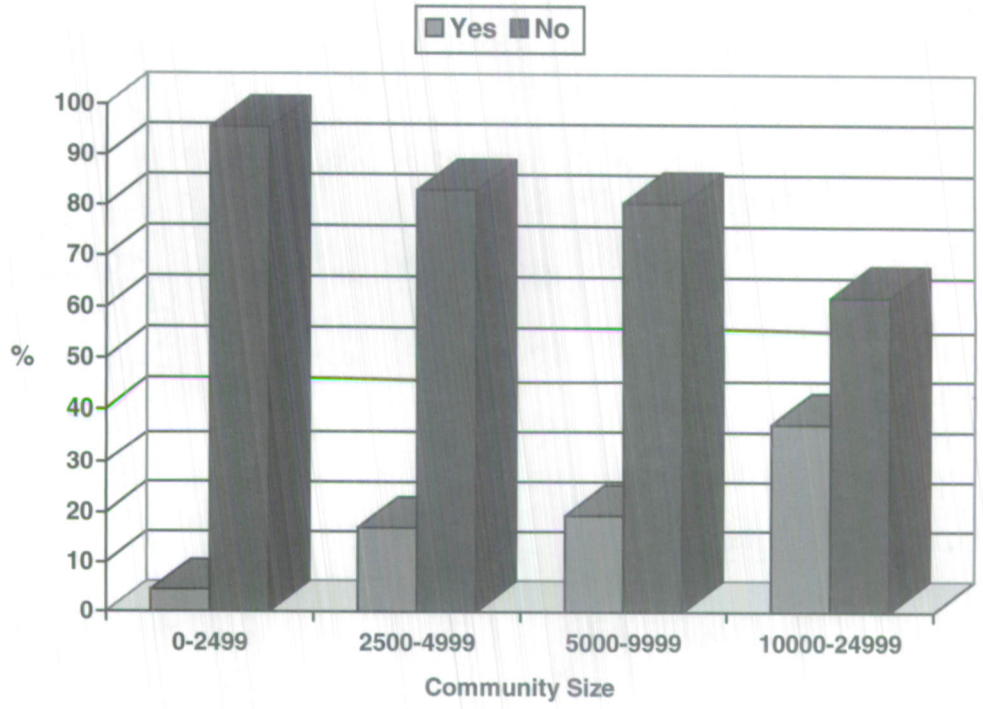
Public Christmas tree decorations were the next most frequently (46%) named community event for which trees were valued. Again, there was a significant difference in responses across the community size groups with 71 percent of the largest communities (10,000 to 24,999) indicating trees were valued for public Christmas decorations while less than 40 percent of the smaller communities (less than 5,000) named public Christmas tree decorations. The greater value placed on trees for Christmas decorations by larger communities may reflect the fact that the larger communities are more likely to have a central business district with trees which could be decorated at Christmas time.

One-third (32%) of the responding small communities indicated Arbor Day tree planting ceremonies as an important community event for which trees were valued. As before, there was a significant difference in responses across the community size groups with 71 percent of the largest communities (10,000 to 24,999) indicating Arbor Day tree planting ceremonies while the smallest communities (less than 2,500) only named Arbor Day tree planting ceremonies 16 percent of the time. This difference in responses between the larger and smaller sized communities is to be expected since a much higher percentage of larger communities are Tree City USA and would most likely be planting a tree on Arbor Day to meet the requirements of the program.

Fall tree color festivals were named by 11 percent of the responding small communities as a community event where trees were of value while only 2 percent indicated trees were valued for Spring flowering tree festivals. There was no significant difference in responses across the community size groups for either of these replies.

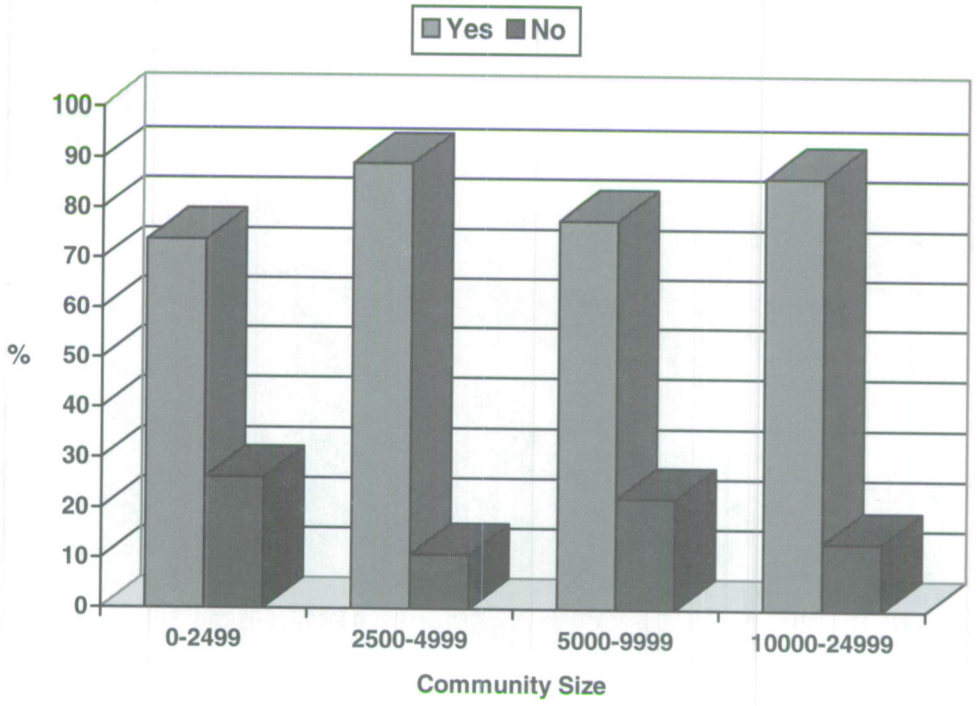
Nine percent of the respondents selected "other" community events where trees were considered of value. The most commonly named events were public holiday celebrations such as Memorial Day, July 4th, and Labor Day. Some of the other mentioned celebrations included Earth Day Celebrations and education programs.

Question 13a: "Is your community a Tree City USA? (yes or no)"



Only 12% of the small communities responding to this survey indicated they were a Tree City USA. There was a significant difference in responses across the community size groups with 38 percent of the largest communities (10,000 to 24,999) having achieved Tree City USA recognition while only 4 percent of the smallest communities (less than 2,500) were able to make the claim. The fact that so few of the smallest communities have been able to attain Tree City USA status is not unexpected since the first requirement of the program is a tree ordinance. Only 17 percent of the respondents from the smallest communities indicated they had a tree ordinance while 77 percent of the largest communities had an ordinance.

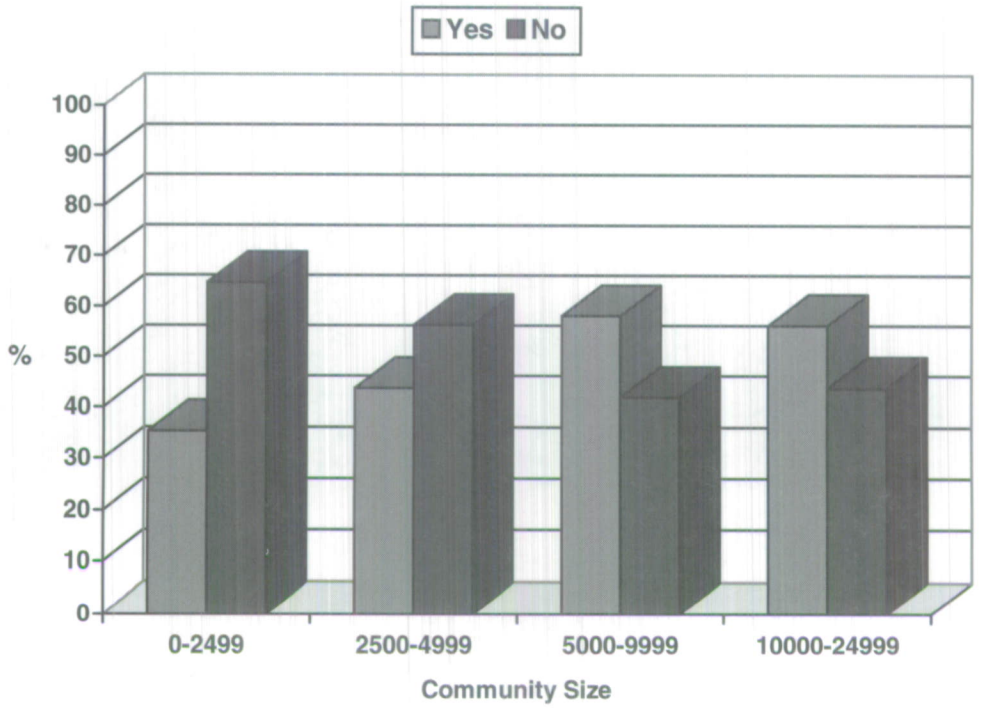
Question 13b: "If no, would you be interested in receiving some information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA community? (yes or no)"



Over three-fourths (77%) of the small communities responding to this survey stated they were interested in receiving information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA community. The responses varied significantly across the community size groups, with the two highest positive responses at 86 and 89 percent. Even the lowest positive response by the smallest communities was more than 70 percent.

The overwhelmingly strong interest among respondents from small communities in the Tree City USA program is very encouraging. This National Arbor Day Foundation program may provide an excellent opportunity for personal contacts by a regional community forestry specialist to help guide interested communities through the Tree City USA process and achieve the recognition. It is suggested that information on the Tree City USA program be mailed to those communities responding to this survey that indicated an interest in the program. Information should also be mailed to Illinois communities not responding to the survey, with a return postcard for those interested in assistance.

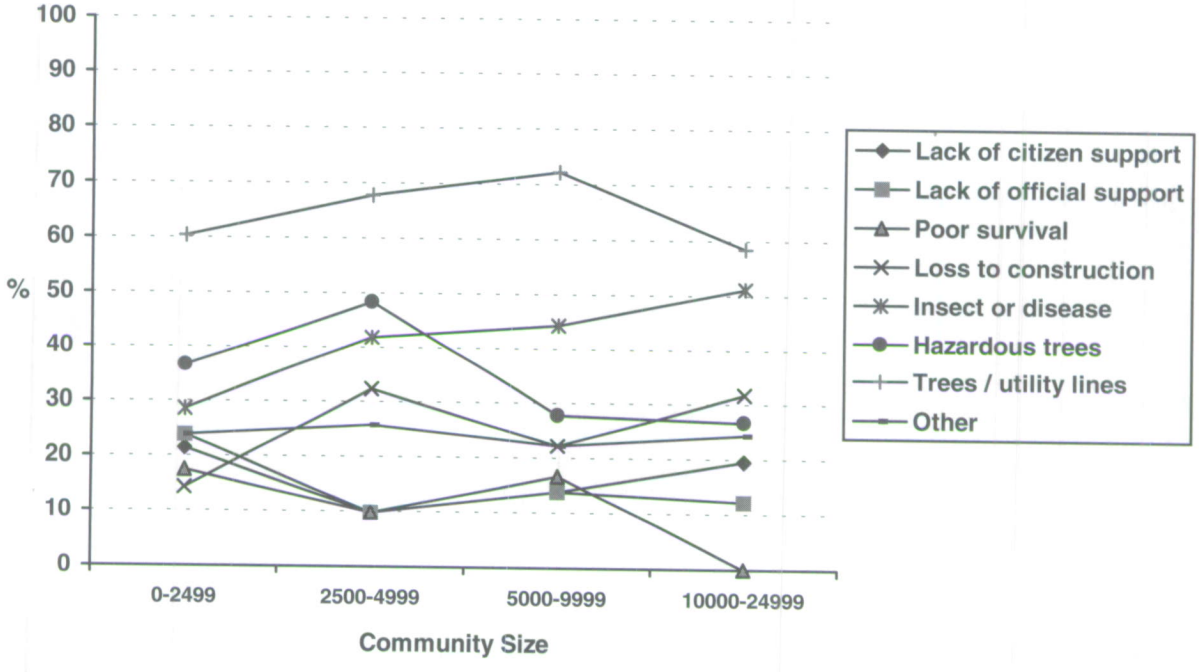
Question 14a: "Are you aware of any particular problem your community is experiencing with its trees? (yes or no)"



Overall, 42 percent of the communities that responded to this question said that they were aware of particular problems with their community's trees. This awareness differed significantly across the community size groups. In the smallest size group, almost two thirds of the respondents said that they were not aware of any problem, while well over half of the communities larger than 5000 in population said that they were aware of one or more problems with their trees. This difference could be due either to an actual difference in the frequency of tree problems in communities of different sizes, or to a lack of recognition of these problems on the part of the smaller communities. Given that the smaller communities have a larger proportion of municipal employees responsible for trees without tree-care training (see Question 7d), it seems likely that this difference in awareness is due at least in part to municipal employees' lack of skill in recognizing certain kinds of problems with their trees.

Question 14b: "If yes, please check all that apply."

- *Lack of citizens' support for tree planting*
- *Lack of community officials' support for tree planting*
- *Poor survival of newly planted trees*
- *Loss of mature trees to construction/development*
- *Insect or disease problems*
- *Hazardous trees*
- *Trees growing into utility lines*
- *Other*



The most frequently reported problem for communities of all sizes was trees growing into utility lines. Of the 234 communities that were aware of specific tree problems, 63 percent listed tree/utility line conflicts as one of them. This is not surprising, since trees and utility lines frequently compete for the same space along community roads and streets. The results of utility pruning, a necessity to maintain line clearance, are often quite visible and unattractive in appearance even when the pruning cuts are properly performed. Additionally, because of the increased frequency of severe storms in recent years and associated media coverage, the public may be more aware of the consequences of power outages caused by downed trees and the widespread impact it can have on communities.

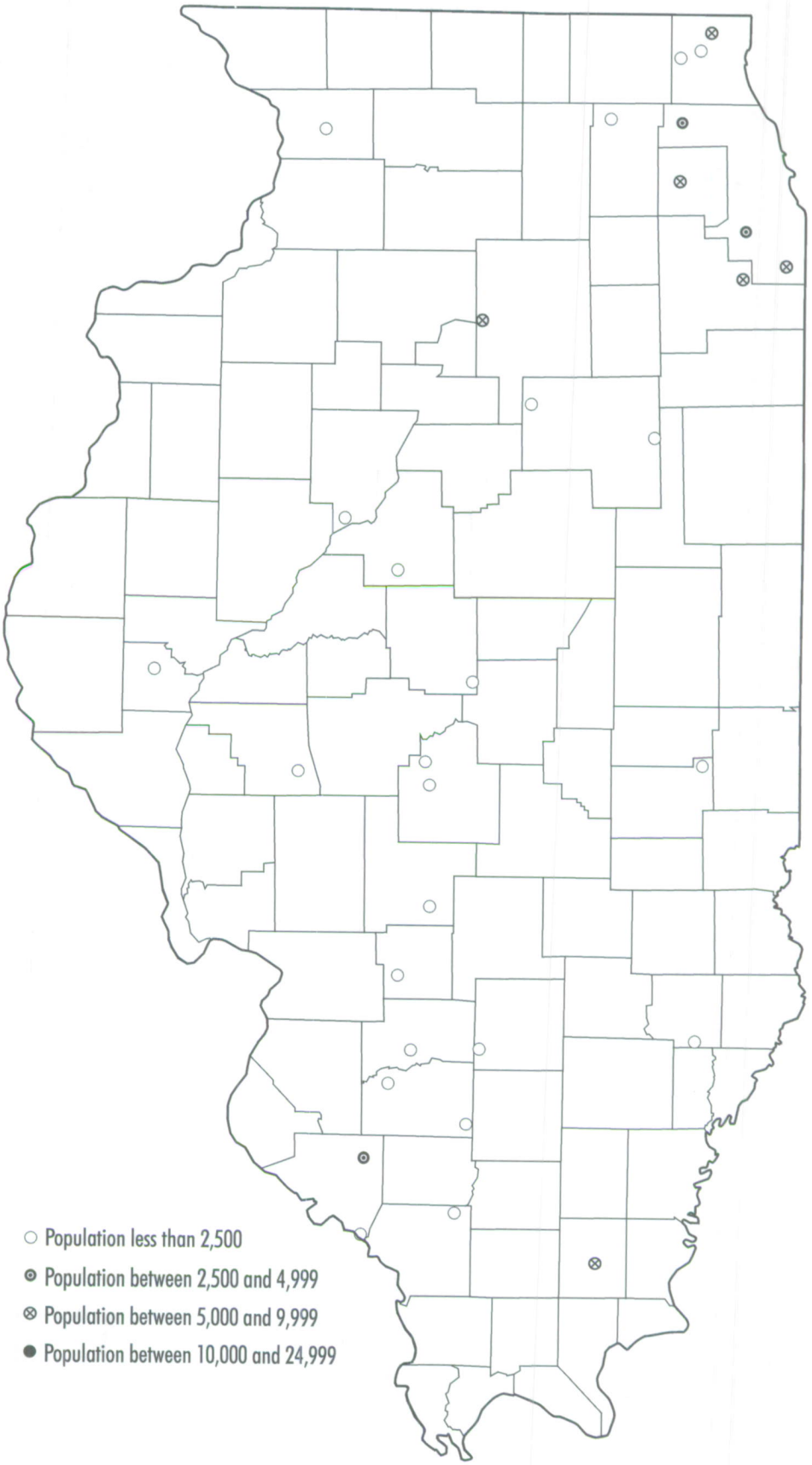
The next most frequently mentioned problems, overall, were insects/diseases (37%) and hazardous trees (35%).

Three of the listed problems differed significantly in how often they were checked off across the four community size groups. Both insects/diseases and loss of trees to construction or development were indicated more often in the larger communities than in the smallest communities. Poor

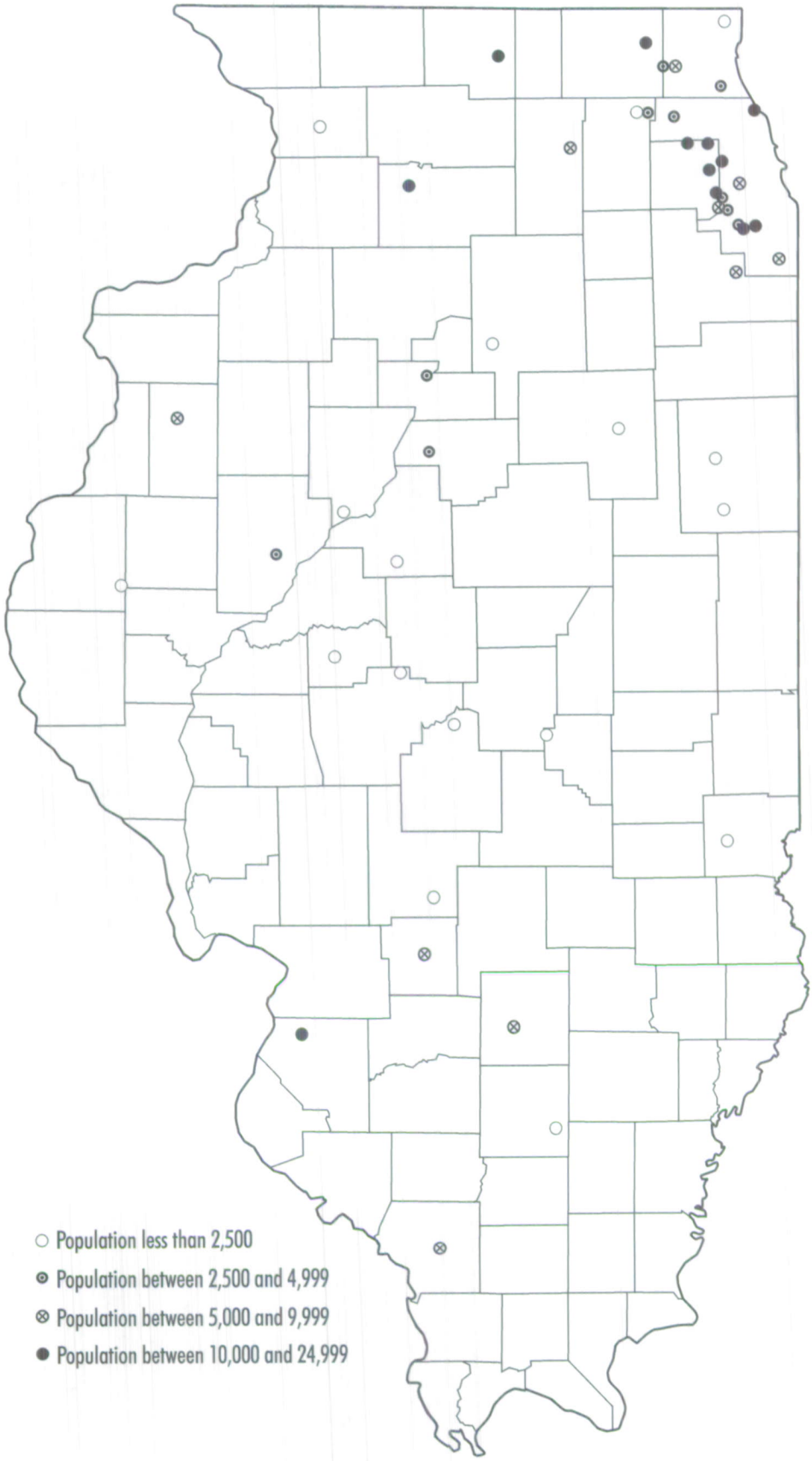
survival of newly planted trees, on the other hand, was checked off more frequently in the smaller communities. None of the communities larger than 10,000 population indicated that loss of newly planted trees was a problem. It is understandable that tree losses to construction and development would be more of a problem in the larger communities, since these communities are more likely to be in areas where growth and construction are prevalent. The greater problem of mortality of newly planted trees in the smaller communities may reflect lack of training and expertise (see Question 7d) as well as lower levels of tree care (see Questions 8b and 9) in these communities. The greater frequency of insect and disease problems mentioned by the larger communities may reflect a better ability to recognize and diagnose these problems on the part of trained employees.

The prevalence of some of the reported problems also appears to vary according to the geographic location of the communities. Maps 5 and 6 show the locations of communities experiencing problems with poor survival of new plantings and losses of trees to construction and development. While only 28 percent of the 32 communities experiencing poor survival of new plantings are in the Chicago metropolitan area, almost half (47%) of the 49 communities experiencing loss of trees to construction and development are in the Chicago area. It appears that communities in the Chicago area may do a better job of providing care to their newly planted trees, but are suffering losses of older trees due to construction associated with population growth.

A relatively large number of respondents (24%) indicated that they were aware of "other" problems that were not on the provided checklist. The two most frequently mentioned problems were the old age of community trees, and the lack of funding for tree programs. Other responses included loss or damage to trees from a variety of causes such as storms, flooding, vandalism, drought, and utility trimming; a general need for maintenance; and damage caused by trees to sidewalks, sewers, and storm drains.

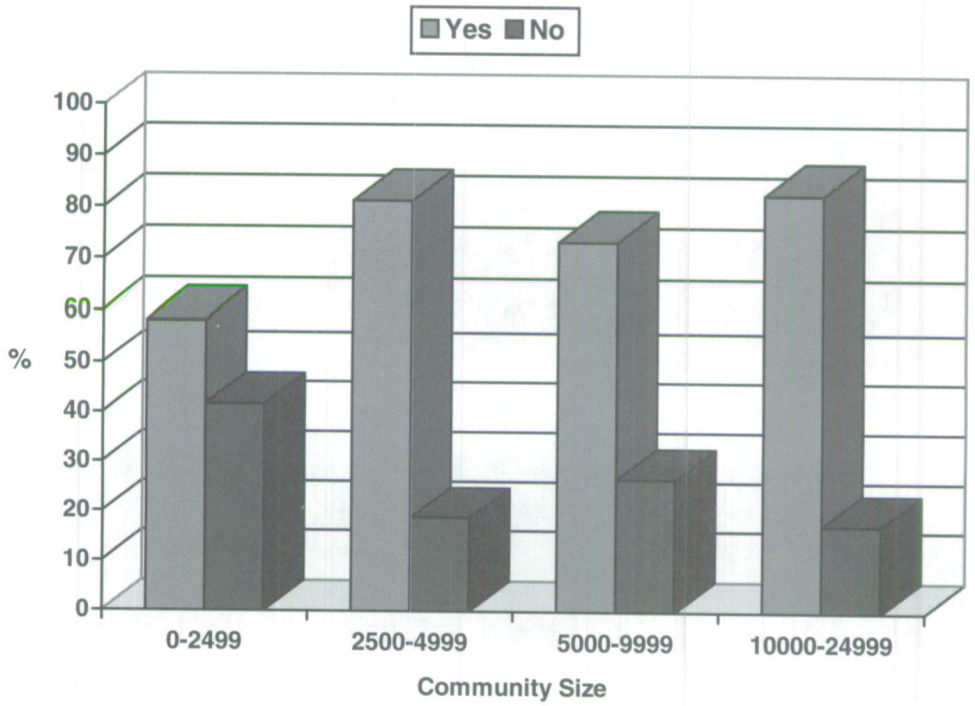

○ Population less than 2,500
⊙ Population between 2,500 and 4,999
⊗ Population between 5,000 and 9,999
● Population between 10,000 and 24,999

Map 5. Communities Experiencing Poor Survival of New Plantings.


○ Population less than 2,500
⊙ Population between 2,500 and 4,999
⊗ Population between 5,000 and 9,999
● Population between 10,000 and 24,999

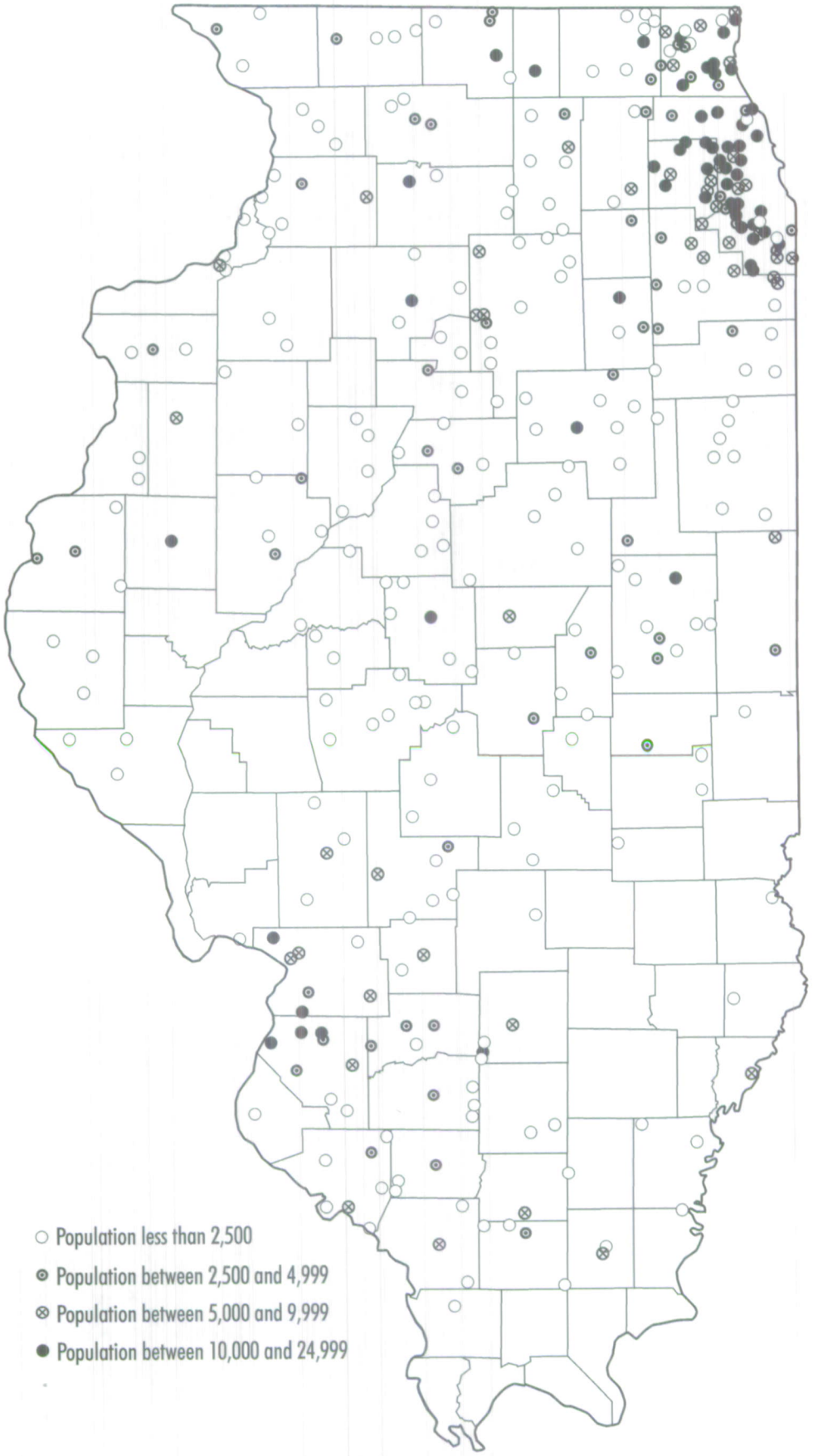
Map 6. Communities Experiencing Losses of Trees to Construction and Development

Question 15a: "Would your community like assistance to initiate or further develop your local tree program? (yes or no)"



Two thirds (66%) of the communities that responded to this question said that they would like assistance to initiate or further develop their local tree program. Larger communities were significantly more likely to say that they desire assistance. Fifty-eight percent of the communities in the smallest size group said they would like assistance with their tree program, as compared to 83 percent for the largest size group. It is somewhat ironic that the smallest communities, which would appear to be the most in need of help with their tree programs, are the least likely to say that they would like assistance. Perhaps in these smallest communities there is a concern that initiating or enlarging a tree program would place additional demands on already over-burdened local officials and employees. Despite this, it is clear that a majority of small Illinois communities in all size groups are interested in starting or further developing local tree programs and would welcome assistance in doing so.

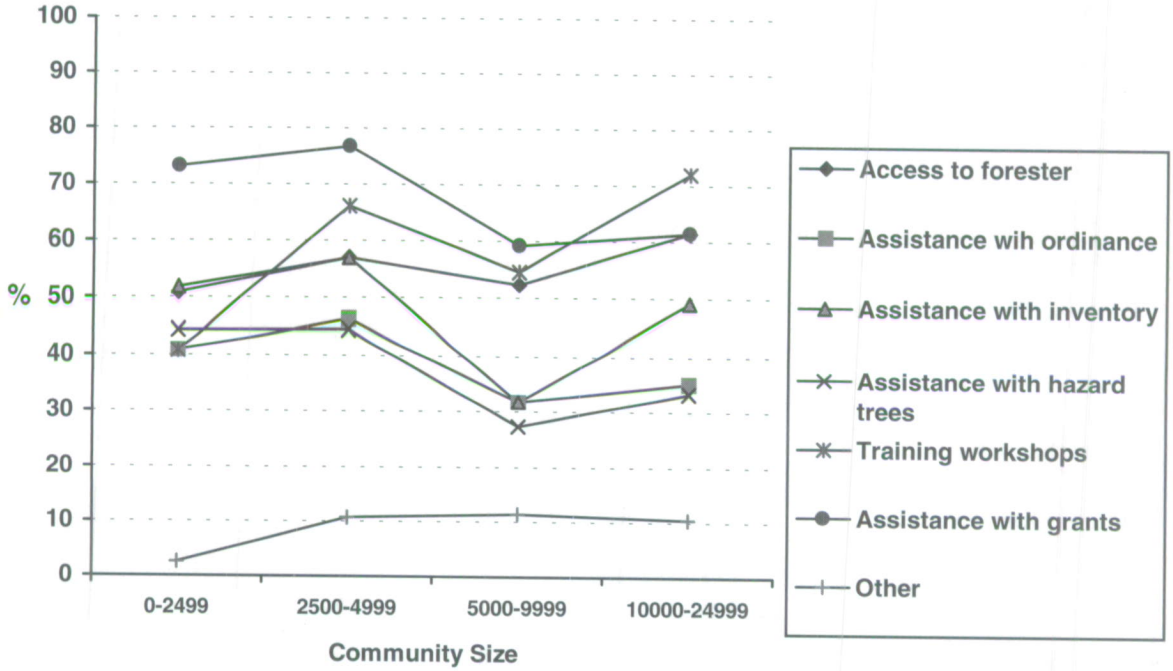
Map 7 shows the locations of the 351 communities that would like assistance with their tree programs. These communities are found in most regions of the state, with 29 percent of them lying within the Chicago metropolitan area.


Population less than 2,500
Population between 2,500 and 4,999
Population between 5,000 and 9,999
Population between 10,000 and 24,999

Map 7. Communities Wanting Assistance with their Tree Programs.

Question 15b: "If yes, what type of assistance is needed by your community? (Check all that apply.)"

- *Periodic free access to a trained community forester*
- *Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance appropriate for a community your size*
- *Assistance in conducting an inventory of your community's existing trees and vacant tree planting spaces*
- *Assistance in identifying hazardous public trees which may pose a safety and liability risk*
- *Training workshops for public employees or community volunteers in the proper selection, planting and care of trees*
- *Assistance in applying for community forestry grant funds available through the state and federal government*
- *Other*



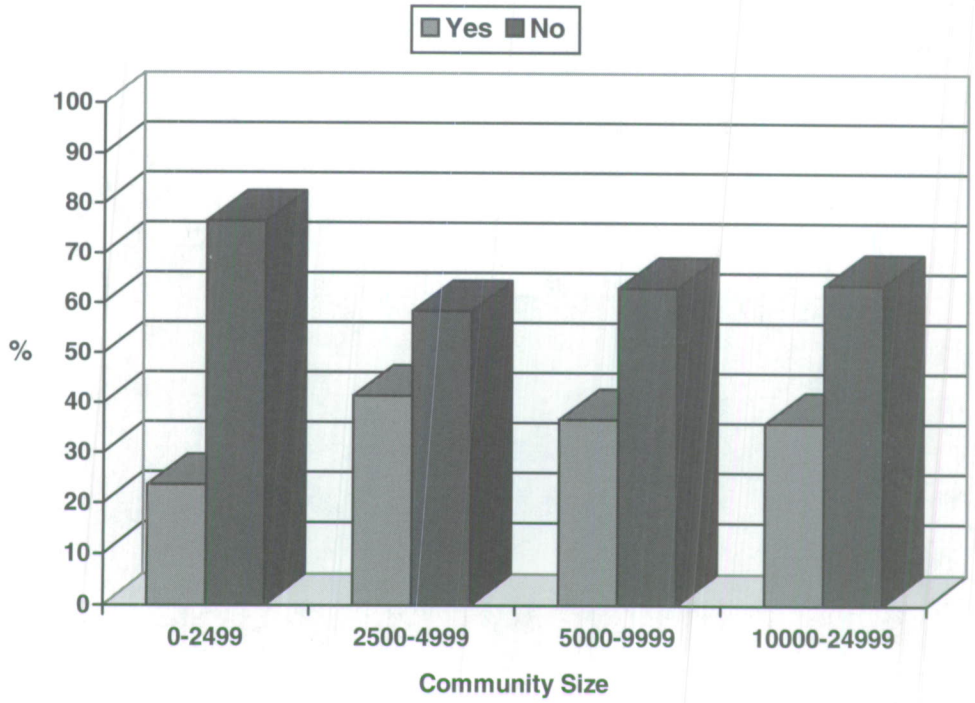
Overall, the most frequently desired type of assistance was help in applying for community forestry grant funds. Seventy percent of the 350 communities that responded to this question said that they would like this kind of assistance. Smaller communities (under 5000 population) were somewhat more likely to want this form of assistance than larger communities, but this difference was not statistically significant.

The next most desired forms of assistance were periodic free access to a trained community forester (54%) and training workshops for employees or volunteers in proper tree selection, planting, and care (52%). There was a significant difference between the community size groups in how often they indicated they wanted training workshops. The smallest communities (under 2500 population) were the least likely to want such workshops (41%) and the largest communities (10,000-25,000 population) were the most likely to want them (72%).

Fifty percent of the communities requesting assistance were interested in conducting a tree inventory and another 41% wanted help in identifying hazardous trees. Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance was requested by 40% of the communities. There was no significant difference in responses among community size groups to the above three questions.

The most frequent requests for "other" assistance included assistance in the form of additional funding, help finding sources of trees for planting, and help in removing large old hazardous trees. Some communities responded cautiously to this question, asking for "information only," or "information first, then possibly assistance." Others made more sweeping statements of their needs, saying "we'll take any assistance that we can get," or simply, "we need help."

Question 16a: "Are there any citizens' or youth organizations in your community or county which promote tree planting and care? (yes or no)"



Overall, 29 percent of the responding communities said that there are citizens' or youth organizations that promote tree planting and care. The smallest communities (less than 2500 population) were significantly less likely to report the presence of such organizations than were the larger communities.

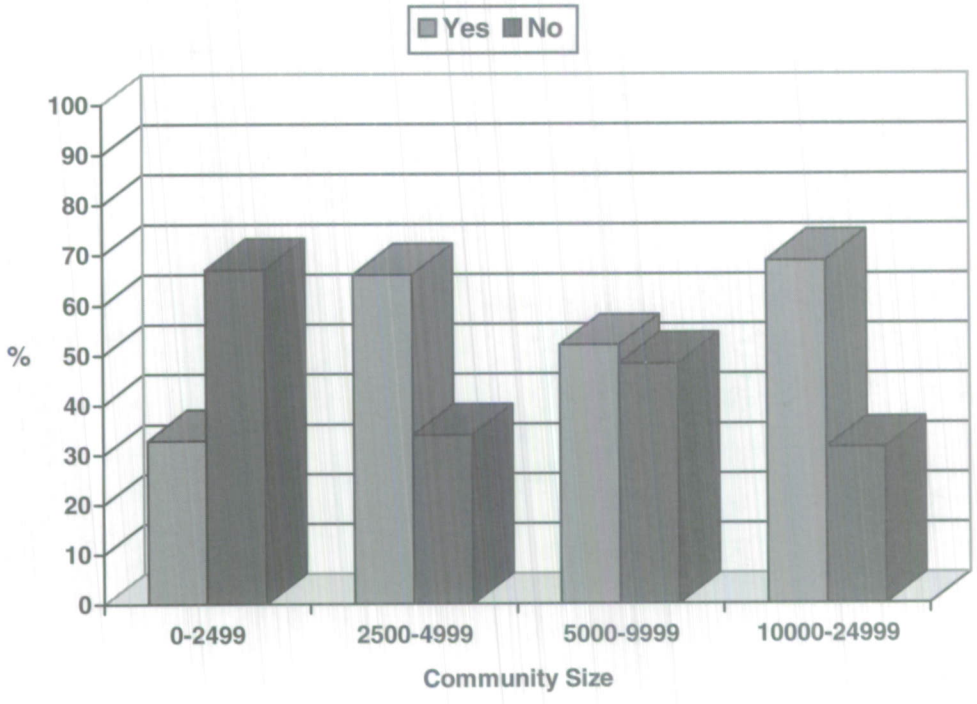
Question 16b: "If yes, what are the organizations' names and, if convenient, the name and phone number of their contact person?"

Several youth organizations were mentioned as being involved in tree planting and care. Scouting organizations (including Campfire Girls) were most often mentioned, but 4-H and Future Farmers of America were also involved in several communities. In a number of communities, local schools were identified as being involved in tree activities. Adult organizations that were frequently mentioned included civic clubs, men's and women's clubs, and garden clubs. A variety of local boards, committees, and departments were also listed, such as tree committees, beautification committees, and park districts.

The names and phone numbers of contacts for these organizations were provided to the Illinois State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry for use in developing the state's urban forestry assistance program. For reasons of privacy, these names and phone numbers are not included in this report.

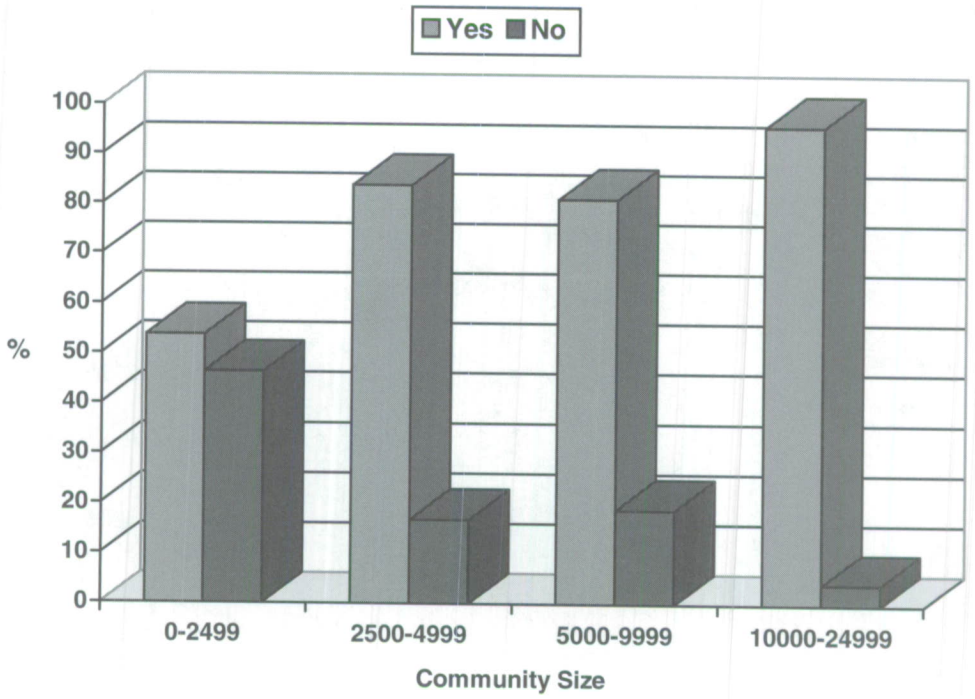
Willingness to Participate in Regional Activities

Question 17: "Would you or a representative of your community be willing to serve on a citizens advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state? (yes or no)"



Overall, the respondents expressed a substantial willingness to serve on an advisory committee to promote community forestry in their region. Out of the 475 communities that responded to this question, 209 or 44 percent indicated that they were willing to serve on such a committee. Taking into account the 104 communities that did not respond to this question, it appears that 36 percent of the surveyed communities would be willing to participate on an advisory committee. There was a significant difference across the four size groups in their willingness to serve on a committee, with the smallest communities (less than 2500 population) being the least willing. Nevertheless, a substantial number (almost one third) of even these smallest communities would be willing to be part of an advisory committee.

Question 18: "Would you or a representative of your community be interested in attending a community forestry workshop if held in your region of the state? (yes or no)"

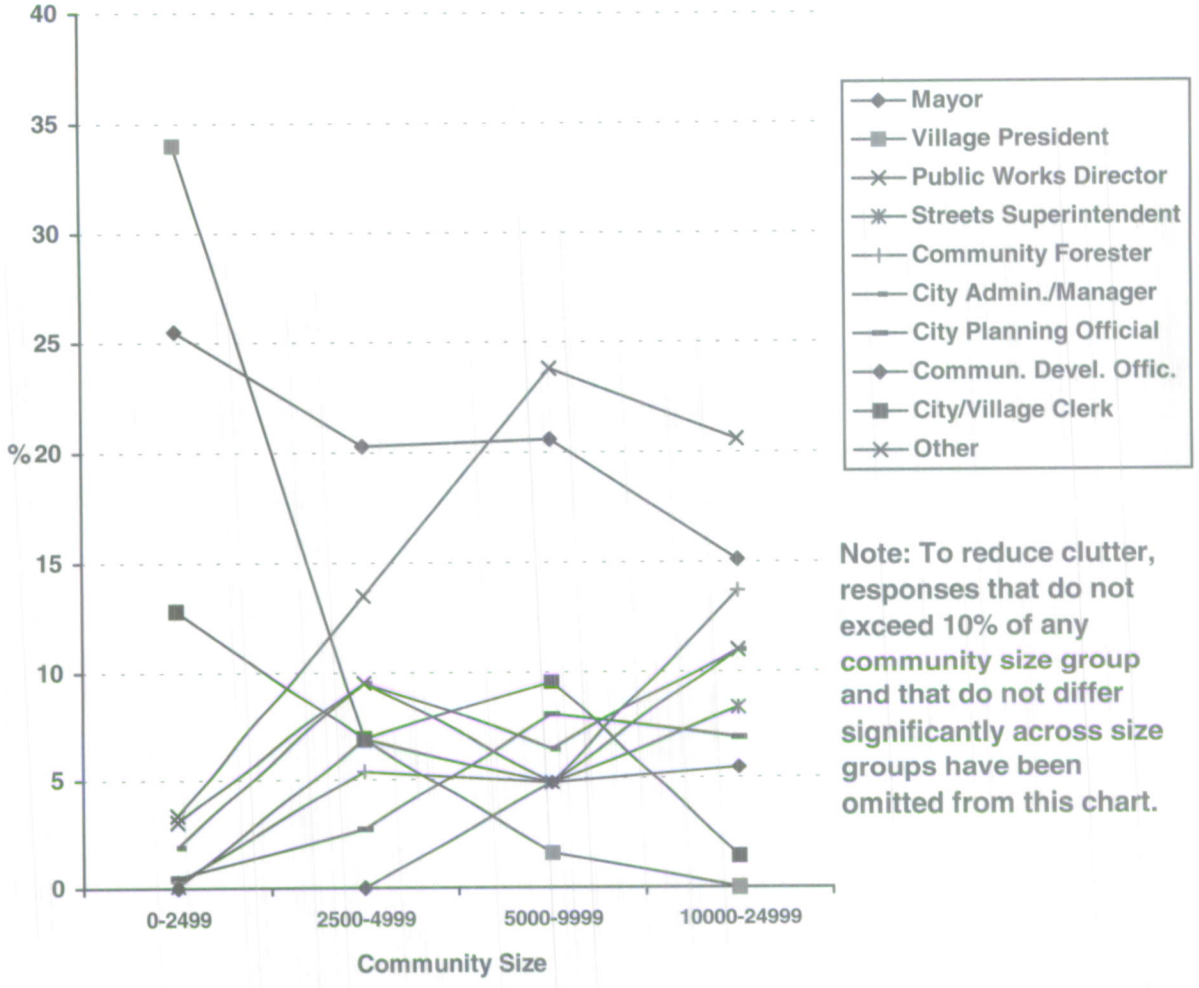


A large majority (67%) of the 506 communities that responded to this question indicated that they would be interested in attending a community forestry workshop in their region. Taking into account the 73 communities that did not respond to this question, it appears that 58 percent of the surveyed communities would be interested in attending a workshop. There was a significant difference across the community size groups, with the smallest communities being the least interested and the largest communities being the most interested in attending a community forestry workshop.

Question 19: "Name of person completing this survey; Title/relationship to community tree program; Phone number if needed for follow-up question."

The title or relationship to the local community tree program reported by each respondent was classified into one of the following categories.

- *Mayor*
- *Village President*
- *Village Trustee*
- *Public Works Director*
- *Streets Superintendent*
- *Parks Director*
- *Community Forester/Arborist*
- *City Administrator/Manager*
- *City Planning Official*
- *Community Development Official*
- *City/Village Clerk*
- *Tree Committee member*
- *Other*



It is quite notable that in 46 percent of the communities, it was the chief elected municipal official (either the mayor or the village president) who took the time to fill out the survey. The next most likely to fill out the survey were the city/village clerk (10%) and the public works director (9%).

There were significant differences across the community size groups in who filled out the survey. The survey was more likely to be filled out by the village president or the city/village clerk in the smallest communities (under 2500 in population) than in the larger communities. The mayor was also slightly more likely to fill out the survey in the smaller communities, but this difference was not statistically significant. The survey was more likely to be filled out by a public works director, streets superintendent, community forester, city administrator/manager, city planning official, or community development official in the larger communities than in the smaller communities.

The names and phone numbers of the respondents were requested in case the researchers needed to follow-up and seek additional information; and were provided to the Illinois State Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry for use in developing the state's urban forestry assistance program. For reasons of privacy, this information is not included in this report.

Additional Comments

Question 20: "Additional comments, ideas or suggestions are appreciated. Thank you."

The last question on the survey gave the respondents a chance to add any additional information or make whatever comments they pleased on the topics covered by the survey or on the survey itself. In addition, some of the respondents wrote in comments next to other questions on the survey to explain or expand upon their answers to those questions. Overall, 141 of the survey respondents wrote in additional comments under Question 20 or elsewhere on the survey.

The open-ended, written comments do not lend themselves to a statistical analysis, however they do provide some interesting insights into small community tree programs. The discussion below identifies several common themes that appeared in these written comments, illustrated by example quotations from the surveys.

The Importance of Trees:

Several respondents expressed their feelings about the importance or value of trees to themselves and their communities.

"We have lots of beautiful trees."

"Trees are a basic part of life."

"We love trees."

"We are really a "green village" because the residents care."

"I strongly agree with tree planting and have pushed the efforts the past 8 years."

Problems with Trees:

Some respondents described problems they are having with their trees.

"For several years, new construction has taken its toll on our tree population."

"We are continuing having trees to die since 'The Flood of 93.'"

"Most of our trees are very old."

"Our town presently has a large number of Dutch Elm diseased trees."

"Large number of removals due to severe storm."

"The weather and the installation of sewers and water have been devastating to [our community's] trees. Many oaks and elms have died probably due to disease."

"Our biggest problems are planting of unsuitable trees (Silver Maples, Siberian Elms, etc.) and plantings above underground utilities or without adequate space."

Barriers to Tree Programs:

Several kinds of barriers were mentioned which make it difficult for a small community to carry out an effective tree program. These barriers include lack of funds; ...

"We are a small village and our budget doesn't have the money for the tree program."

"Our village is so small funds are very limited."

"Only problem is city does not have money to spend on trees."

"We operate on a very small budget ... We cannot afford a tree program."

lack of staff, time, and other resources; ...

"We have a lot of trees, but only one village employee. Not enough time to care for all the trees."

"I face so many EPA and water quality problems plus roads and sidewalks, I just don't have time to devote to this area."

"We love trees, but village doesn't own property enough nor have employees to have a tree program."

lack of support from community officials or the public; ...

"I feel we should get a program, but can't get council behind this project."

"I would very much like to adopt a tree program, but for general lack of interest by public officials and the public itself ... City Council won't even deal with a tree planting and maintenance program along public right of ways."

and cumbersome procedures and restrictions that limit access to grants.

"Grants require a great deal of effort for small programs."

"The cut-off of 300 population minimum is too high to be of benefit to our village. We have less money to work with than many of the other villages, yet we are not allowed to participate because of our population."

"Tree grant programs very interesting, but lack of match funds and time prevent application."

"[Our community] would take advantage of some conservation grants for trees, but requirements for contracts make it more expensive for us than using municipal employees."

"Small towns need trees free of charge - without a lot of red tape."

"Any grant we have looked at needs small business entity to provide trees and their assistance in planning and maintenance."

Tree Program Needs:

Respondents identified a number of needs that they have in trying to start or develop their tree programs. Funding was one such need.

"We could use some funding for trees for our park which we have been working on."

"We are in desperate need of funding for private citizens relief in the removal of their trees as well as city owned trees. Also in the treatment for arresting the disease."

"We need help to obtain trees or funds to replace and plant new trees."

Several respondents were interested in grants as a source of funding.

"Small grants for small communities."

"We would like information on grants for tree programs."

"Would be very interested in any grants that are available for the planting of trees around the pond."

"I would like more information on how to apply for a tree grant."

Some described a need for assistance in obtaining and planting new trees.

"Would be nice to get 200 trees a year to raise and plant."

"After the [flood] clean up we would like to plant trees. We can use all kinds of help then."

"We would like some fir trees."

"It would be nice just to receive about 100 young trees to be planted around the village without a lot of red tape."

"After demolition of existing [flood damaged] buildings, we might be interested in a tree planting project, since no buildings can be put on the property after the buyout."

"We would rather see street trees made available at a reduced cost to municipalities that we purchase, plant and maintain - not through a grant or with any strings attached."

Others emphasized their needs for care and removal of existing trees.

"We need a shared program for tree removal and trimming. At the moment, that has moved ahead of new plantings as a priority."

"We see the need for improved communication between IDOC and communities regarding possible problems (i.e. disease, infestations, etc.)."

"Would like to see topping provision and authority to remove hazardous trees on private property included in tree ordinance."

"We have several trees that need to be taken down."

"Many oaks and elms have died probably due to disease. With a limited budget, we are seeking the services of a qualified arborist."

"We are in desperate need of funding for private citizens relief in the removal of their trees as well as city owned trees. Also in the treatment for arresting the disease."

A few respondents mentioned needs relating to education and public awareness of trees.

"We have many trees and hope to have workshops in tree management."

"Community needs to be educated on trees."

"I would like to know more about trees."

"We are having our 125th Celebration in 1997. I would like to put trees in our program somehow."

Current Practices and Activities:

The respondents provided many comments describing details of their communities' current practices and activities relating to public trees. Some of these comments related to the sources that provide them with trees.

"Trees have been donated by utility company and private volunteer groups."

"We have received trees through Illinois Power."

"Trees were donated by Eastern Illinois College and planted by teacher volunteers and students."

"[Our community] has been obtaining trees from a nursery at a nominal fee which are planted in the village each year."

"Illinois Power has provided approximately 2000 trees the past 4 years."

"We have a beautification committee that utilizes trees donated by Commonwealth Edison for upgrading various areas of the village. We also have had trees, shrubs and flowers donated and planted by developers, Scouts and Village Employees."

Several communities have programs for providing trees to community residents.

"We appropriate money each year for residents to obtain a tree for planting."

"We make available to our citizens a tree sale each year."

"Village offers free seedling trees with treeshelters to residents. Village plants these trees and residents care for after they're planted."

"Several years ago the village gave away oak trees for people to plant. ... A lot of these trees are doing quite well and I'm quite proud of them."

In small communities, the residents may share a large part of the responsibility for the community's trees.

"We have questions and concerns about the Village's obligations and maintenance and liabilities of trees planted between the sidewalk and street. As a village, we have maintained that it is the responsibility of the property owner to maintain these trees."

"We are a small community. Most homeowners tend to their trees and those on town property. We are a community that tries to work together to make our town work."

"Each resident plants and maintains the tree on their property and this has worked out well."

"Village plants these trees and residents care for after they're planted."

"We are a community of 31 people. We have no trees on public right of way (2 streets). All trees are on private property and individually maintained."

"We operate on a very small budget: therefore, most tree care is handled by private contractors or citizens."

In some cases, a single individual may make a major contribution to a community's tree program.

"The tree I planted was given to me and I now have 250 seedling which I am raising in pots to plant this fall."

"We have a new board in our town and two of the new trustees are "big" on trees. One of these two even owns a garden shop and plants trees for private residents, thus our interest in trees is high right now."

"[Our community] recently formed an Arbor Committee consisting of volunteers headed by [a local resident]. They are doing an outstanding job and we expect great things in the future."

On the other hand, some respondents indicated that trees simply are not a high priority in their communities at this time.

"Preparing for sewer installation, therefore will not be planting many trees until that project is resolved."

"The village has a very small park with 6 trees and no other public area. None of survey applies."

"We do not do any planting of public trees."

"We have no public trees."

"We do not care to get into the research or planting of trees."

The Role of State Government:

Even though a strong majority of the respondents agreed that state government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities with their tree programs (see question 2f.), a few of the respondents felt that state government should not be involved in trying to assist local communities in this way, ...

"Too many projects such as tree planting should be on the shoulders of the property owners instead of always expecting government to do it for them. The money eventually comes from the taxpayer."

"State has too many workers now - let municipalities take care of their problems."

"Tree programs should be up to the Village or City without cost to the State to keep taxes down. The State could have seminars on trees, but to have state employees go to all villages and cities at taxpayers expense is not required if the Village or City is run according to their means."

"I strongly believe that it is wrong to require someone from downstate ... to pay for tree programs in my town. That is what state funding does."

and one felt that surveys such as this one are a waste of resources.

"How many trees had to be cut down due to the paper wasted in government surveys?"

Appreciation:

Other communities, however, expressed appreciation for the assistance and cooperation they have received from the state, ...

"[Our city] receives a lot of assistance from [a state District Forester] and appreciates his works through the State level."

"Thank you for all of your help in the past."

"Illinois DOC has been very helpful in past. I hope to see this continue in to the future for the promotion of safe, healthy, beautiful urban forests."

"It has been a wonderful experience, receiving a grant and becoming a Tree City USA!"

"I strongly agree with tree planting and have pushed the efforts the past 8 years along with the help of Illinois Power company and the IDOC Foresters. We have great cooperation with [three individuals]."

and for the opportunity to participate in this survey.

"Thank you for this survey."

"Thanks for your interest. This is a subject which too little attention is given."

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APPENDIX 1

SURVEY, COVER LETTER, AND REMINDER POSTCARD

Illinois Department of Conservation

LINCOLN TOWER PLAZA • 524 SOUTH SECOND STREET • SPRINGFIELD 62701-1787 CHICAGO OFFICE • ROOM 4-300 • 100 WEST RANDOLPH • CHICAGO 60601

Brent Manning, Director John W. Comerio Deputy Director Bruce F. Clay Assistant Director

June, 1995

Dear Mayor/Village Board President:

Attached please find the 1995 Illinois Small Community Tree Program Survey. This survey will help establish information on the status of small community tree programs and the type of assistance that may be needed in the planting care and preservation of their public trees. The survey is being conducted by Western Illinois University with assistance from the Illinois Department of Conservation, Division of Forest Resources, the U.S. Forest Service and the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs.

The information you provide will benefit communities in the future as it will help the Illinois Department of Conservation provide better community forestry assistance.

This survey should take approximately 5 to 10 minutes to complete with questions designed to be answered quickly with a simple check mark or a short fill in the blank. We recognize that many small communities do not have an established shade or street tree program or answers to some of the questions asked. Please respond to all the questions that you can as even partially completed surveys will provide useful information.

The person responsible for tree care activities in your community will normally be in the best position to respond to this survey. However, as some small communities may not have tree care duties assigned to a particular individual, a local elected official or municipal employee familiar with their community should have sufficient knowledge to answer the questions.

A postage paid, self-addressed envelope is included for the return of your survey. If you have any questions about this survey or need assistance in answering a question, please leave a message for Tim Howe or Dr. Tom Green, WIU Agriculture Department, at 309/298-1080 and they will return your call.

Thank you for helping us with information about your community.

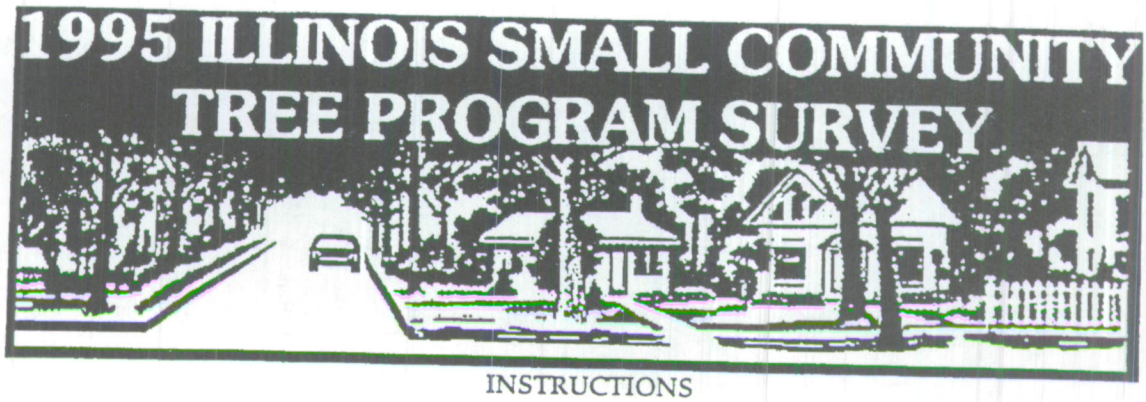
Sincerely,

Stewart Pequignot, Chief
Division of Forest Resources

SP:amb

Printed on Recycled Paper

Figure A - 1. Survey Cover Letter.



INSTRUCTIONS

Please answer the following questions about your community's public trees and tree care program. Public trees are the shade and street trees that grow along the municipal right-of-way (often between the street and sidewalk, if present), in community parks (where there is no separate park district), community cemeteries, and around other municipal property. Private trees are on private property and information about private trees is not needed for this survey.

1. Name of your community and population

_____ / _____
Name. Population

2. Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements regarding your community's trees (circle one response per statement).

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance of a community.	5	4	3	2	1
b. Public shade and street trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment.	5	4	3	2	1
c. Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area.	5	4	3	2	1
d. Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community.	5	4	3	2	1
e. Municipal government should provide funding for:					
(a) the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm.	5	4	3	2	1
(b) tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community.	5	4	3	2	1
(c) tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health.	5	4	3	2	1
(d) tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement.	5	4	3	2	1
f. State government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs.	5	4	3	2	1

1

Figure A - 2. Survey Page 1.

3. Does your community have a shade tree commission or board?

☐ yes ☐ no

4. Does your community have a shade or street tree ordinance?

☐ yes ☐ no

Note: Many Illinois communities adopted some form of tree ordinances during the 1950s and 1960s when the Dutch elm disease spread through the state.

If no, go to question #5.
If yes, does the ordinance include the following provisions?

a. List of recommended tree species

☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

b. Site requirements for planting public trees (e.g. parkway width, distance from intersections, overhead utilities, etc.)

☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

c. Requirement for citizens to obtain a permit or permission to plant trees on municipal property

☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

d. Section protecting public trees from construction damage (e.g. trenching through root systems, etc.)

☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

e. Section prohibiting the topping of public trees

☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

f. Section giving community the authority to require removal of infectious diseased trees on private property

☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

g. Section giving community the authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public

☐ yes ☐ no ☐ don't know

5. Do you have an estimate of the number of public trees there are in your community?

☐ yes ☐ no

If no, go to question #6.
If yes, please answer the following:

a. How many public trees?

_____

b. How was the number of trees determined? (Please check appropriate answer.)

___ Tree inventory
___ Educated guess
___ Other (please specify)

_____

c. If your community has a public tree inventory, is it kept updated?

☐ yes ☐ no

6. What is your best estimate of:

a. How many trees your community planted in

1993 _____ 1994 _____
(write 'NA' if information is unavailable)

b. How many trees your community removed in

1993 _____ 1994 _____
(write 'NA' if information is unavailable)

7. Do you have a municipal department or employee assigned responsibility for public trees for at least a portion of their job duties?

☐ yes ☐ no

If no, go to question 8.
If yes, please answer the following:

a. What municipal departments have responsibility for public trees? (Please check all that apply.)

___ Public Works Department
___ Streets & Sanitation Department
___ Parks & Recreation Department
___ Forestry Department
___ Other (please give name)

_____
_____

Figure A - 3. Survey Page 2.

b. Who is the individual with principal responsibility for public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply.)

_____ Public Works Director
_____ Street Superintendent
_____ Parks Director
_____ City/Community Forester or Arborist
_____ City Administrator/Manager
_____ City Planner
_____ Community Development Coordinator
_____ City/Village Clerk
_____ Elected Public Official (please give title)_____
_____ Other (please specify)
_____

c. What portion of his/her job is devoted to working with trees? (Please check appropriate answer.)

____ Greater than 50%
____ Between 25% and 50%
____ Between 5% and 25%
____ Less than 5%

d. What is the level of training for the municipal employee with principal responsibility for public tree management and care? (Please check all that apply.)

____ College degree in forestry, horticulture, biology, park management or related field
____ Two year technical degree
____ ISA Certified Arborist
____ IAA Certified Tree Worker
____ Training through commercial tree service
____ Attendance at tree care workshops
____ No structured training in tree care
____ Other_____

8. How are the following public tree care services provided to your community? (Please check all that apply.)

	Municipal Employees	Private Contractor	Utility Company	Community Volunteers	Not Provided
Tree planting					
Tree care: Watering & mulching					
Pruning on request					
Pruning on cyclic basis					
Pest control					
Removal					
Storm cleanup					
Community education					
Recycling of landscape waste					

9. Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?

☐ yes ☐ no

If no, go to question #10.
If yes, please answer the following: (If you have information for FY93 and it is easier to use, designate that the amounts are for 1993. If the amount given is an estimate, write "EST" after the amount. If no funds were spent in a particular category, write "NONE". If information for a particular item is not known, write "NA".)

Total annual municipal budget for your community in FY94
$_____
Amount expended for public tree planting in FY94
$_____
Amount expended for public tree care (watering, mulching, fertilizing, pruning, etc.) in FY94
$_____
Amount expended for public tree removal in FY94
$_____
Amount expended for municipal employee tree care training in FY94
$_____
Amount expended for community education regarding proper tree planting and care in FY94
$_____

Figure A - 4. Survey Page 3.

10. Are you aware of the state and federal grant funding opportunities available for local community tree programs?

☐ yes ☐ no

11. Since 1992, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government?

☐ yes ☐ no

If no, go to question #12.
If yes, please answer the following:

a. What grant program did you apply for? (Check all that apply.)
   ____ Urban and Community Forestry Assistance program
   ____ U.S. Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative
   ____ Other (please name grant program)
   _____

b. Who provided the technical assistance to prepare the grant application (check all that apply)?
   ____ Municipal employee
   ____ District Forester
   ____ Cooperative Extension Service
   ____ Regional Planning Council
   ____ Regional Forestry Council
   ____ Private consulting arborist or forester
   ____ Other (please specify)_____
   _____

c. Did your community obtain a grant?

   ☐ yes ☐ no

   If no, please answer the following:

d. How do you feel your community could be more successful in obtaining a grant? (Check all that apply.)
   ___ Seek feedback on how to improve previously submitted grant applications which were not funded
   ___ Seek professional technical assistance to prepare the grant application
   ___ Organize better locally before submitting grant application
   ___ Other_____
   _____

12. Do you have any annual community festivals or events where trees would be considered of value?

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, please check all that apply.
____ Arbor Day tree planting ceremony
____ Spring flowering tree festival or event
____ Shade for a summer community festival or event
____ Fall tree color festival or event
____ Public Christmas tree decorations
____ Other (please specify)_____
_____

13. Is your community a Tree City USA?

☐ yes ☐ no

If no, would you be interested in receiving some information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA community?

☐ yes ☐ no

Figure A - 5. Survey Page 4.

14. Are you aware of any particular problem your community is experiencing with it's trees?

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, please check all that apply.

_____ Lack of citizens' support for tree planting
_____ Lack of community officials' support for tree planting
_____ Poor survival of newly planted trees
_____ Loss of mature trees to construction/development
_____ Insect or disease problems
_____ Hazardous trees
_____ Trees growing into utility lines
_____ Other_____

15. Would your community like assistance to initiate or further develop your local tree program?

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, what type of assistance is needed by your community? (Check all that apply.)

_____ Periodic free access to a trained community forester
_____ Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance appropriate for a community your size
_____ Assistance in conducting an inventory of your community's existing trees and vacant tree planting spaces
_____ Assistance in identifying hazardous public trees which may pose a safety and liability risk
_____ Training workshops for public employees or community volunteers in the proper selection, planting and care of trees
_____ Assistance in applying for community forestry grant funds available through the state and federal government
_____ Other_____

16. Are there any citizens' or youth organizations in your community or county which promote tree planting and care?

☐ yes ☐ no

If yes, what are the organizations' names and, if convenient, the name and phone number of their contact person?

17. Would you or a representative of your community be willing to serve on a citizens advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state?

☐ yes ☐ no

18. Would you or a representative of your community be interested in attending a community forestry workshop if held in your region of the state?

☐ yes ☐ no

19. Name of person completing this survey

Title/relationship to community tree program

Phone number if needed for follow-up question

Area code: ___ - ___ - ___

20. Additional comments, ideas or suggestions are appreciated. Thank you.

5

Figure A - 6. Survey Page 5.

Recently a second copy of the 1995 Illinois Small Community Tree Program Survey was mailed to you asking questions about your public trees and tree care program.

The information you can provide will help the Illinois Department of Natural Resources provide better community forestry assistance in the future.

Please take a moment to complete and return the survey. If you have already returned the survey, your assistance is much appreciated.

Thank you for helping us with information about your community.

Sincerely,

Tim Howe

Timothy J. Howe
Community Forester
Agriculture Department
Western Illinois University

Figure A - 7. Reminder Postcard.

APPENDIX 2

LIST OF ALL INCORPORATED ILLINOIS COMMUNITIES WITH POPULATIONS LESS THAN 25,000

Communities listed in bold completed and returned the survey.

APPENDIX 2.1

Incorporated Illinois Communities
With 1990 Census Populations Less Than 2,500

Total number of communities: 867
Total population: 627,868

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Addieville	**Washington**	**257**
Adeline	**Ogle**	**141**
Albany	**Whiteside**	**835**
Albers	Clinton	716
Albion	Edwards	2,116
Alexis	Mercer and Warren	908
Alhambra	Madison	709
Allendale	**Wabash**	**476**
Allenville	Moultrie	166
Allerton	**Champaign and Vermilion**	**274**
Alma	Marion	388
Alpha	Henry	753
Alsey	**Scott**	**253**
Altamont	**Effingham**	**2,296**
Alto Pass	Union	417
Altona	Knox	559
Alvin	**Vermilion**	**339**
Amboy	Lee	2,377
Anchor	McLean	178
Andalusia	Rock Island	1,052
Andover	Henry	579
Annawan	Henry	802
Apple River	Jo Daviess	414
Arenzville	Cass	432
Argenta	**Macon**	**940**
Arlington	**Bureau**	**200**
Armington	**Tazewell**	**348**
Aroma Park	**Kankakee**	**690**
Arrowsmith	**McLean**	**313**
Arthur	Moultrie and Douglas	2,112
Ashkum	**Iroquois**	**650**
Ashland	**Cass**	**1,257**
Ashley	**Washington**	**583**
Ashmore	**Coles**	**800**
Ashton	**Lee**	**1,042**
Assumption	Christian	1,244

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Astoria	Fulton	1,205
Athens	Menard	1,404
Atkinson	Henry	950
Atlanta	Logan	1,616
Atwood	Douglas and Piatt	1,253
Augusta	Hancock	614
Ava	Jackson	674
Aviston	Clinton	1,042
Avon	Fulton	957
Baldwin	Randolph	436
Banner	**Fulton**	**160**
Bannockburn	Lake	1,388
Bardolph	McDonough	301
Barry	Pike	1,391
Bartelso	**Clinton**	**458**
Basco	Hancock	99
Batchtown	Calhoun	225
Bath	Mason	388
Bay View Gardens	**Woodford**	**418**
Baylis	**Pike**	**257**
Beaverville	Iroquois	278
Beckemeyer	Clinton	1,082
Bedford Park	Cook	566
Beecher	Will	2,032
Beecher	**Effingham**	**437**
Belgium	Vermilion	511
Belknap	Johnson	125
Belle Prairie	Hamilton	64
Belle Rive	**Jefferson**	**396**
Bellevue	Peoria	1,491
Bellflower	McLean	405
Bellmont	Wabash	271
Bement	Piatt	1,668
Benld	Macoupin	1,604
Benson	Woodford	410
Bentley	Hancock	36
Berlin	Sangamon	180
Bethany	Moultrie	1,369
Biggsville	Henderson	349
Bingham	Fayette	98
Birds	Lawrence	160
Bishop Hill	**Henry**	**131**
Blandinsville	**McDonough**	**762**
Blue Mound	Macon	1,161
Bluffs	Scott	774

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Bluford	Jefferson	747
Bondville	**Champaign**	**446**
Bone Gap	Edwards	271
Bonfield	**Kankakee**	**299**
Bonnie	**Jefferson**	**411**
Bowen	Hancock	462
Braceville	**Grundy**	**587**
Bradford	Stark	678
Bridgeport	Lawrence	2,118
Brighton	Jersey and Macoupin	2,270
Brimfield	**Peoria**	**797**
Broadlands	Champaign	340
Broadwell	Logan	146
Brocton	Edgar	322
Brooklyn	St. Clair	1,144
Brookport	Massac	1,081
Broughton	Hamilton	218
Browning	Schuyler	193
Browns	**Edwards**	**207**
Brownstown	Fayette	668
Brussels	**Calhoun**	**125**
Bryant	Fulton	273
Buckingham	Kankakee	340
Buckley	Iroquois	557
Buckner	Franklin	478
Buda	Bureau	563
Buffalo	**Sangamon**	**503**
Bull Valley	**McHenry**	**574**
Bulpitt	Christian	206
Buncombe	Johnson	208
Bunker Hill	Macoupin	1,722
Bureau Junction	Bureau	350
Burlington	Kane	400
Burnt Prairie	White	71
Bush	**Williamson**	**351**
Butler	**Montgomery**	**156**
Byron	Ogle	2,284
Cabery	Kankakee and Ford	268
Calhoun	Richland	232
Camargo	Douglas	372
Cambria	Williamson	1,230
Cambridge	**Henry**	**2,124**
Camden	Schuyler	115
Camp Point	**Adams**	**1,230**
Campbell Hill	**Jackson**	**351**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Campus	Livingston	137
Cantrall	Sangamon	123
Capron	Boone	682
Carbon Cliff	**Rock Island**	**1,492**
Carbon Hill	Grundy	362
Carlock	McLean	418
Carrier Mills	Saline	1,991
Catlin	Vermilion	2,173
Cave-In-Rock	Hardin	381
Cedar Point	**La Salle**	**275**
Cedarville	**Stephenson**	**751**
Central City	**Marion**	**1,390**
Cerro Gordo	**Piatt**	**1,436**
Chadwick	**Carroll**	**557**
Chandlerville	Cass	689
Chapin	Morgan	632
Chatsworth	Livingston	1,186
Chebanse	**Kankakee and Iroquois**	**1,082**
Chenoa	**McLean**	**1,732**
Cherry	**Bureau**	**516**
Cherry Valley	**Winnebago**	**1,615**
Chesterfield	Macoupin	230
Chrisman	**Edgar**	**1,136**
Cisco	**Piatt**	**282**
Cisne	Wayne	645
Cissna Park	**Iroquois**	**805**
Claremont	Richland	256
Clay	Clay	929
Clayton	**Adams**	**726**
Clear Lake	Sangamon	193
Cleveland	Henry	283
Clifton	**Iroquois**	**1,347**
Coalton	Montgomery	359
Coatsburg	Adams	201
Cobden	**Union**	**1,090**
Coffeen	**Montgomery**	**736**
Colchester	**McDonough**	**1,645**
Coleta	**Whiteside**	**154**
Colfax	McLean	854
Colona	Henry	2,237
Colp	Williamson	235
Columbus	**Adams**	**88**
Compton	Lee	343
Concord	**Morgan**	**172**
Congerville	Woodford	397

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Cooksville	McLean	211
Cordova	**Rock Island**	**638**
Cornell	**Livingston**	**556**
Cortland	**DeKalb**	**963**
Coulterville	**Randolph**	**984**
Cowden	**Shelby**	**599**
Crainville	**Williamson**	**1,019**
Creal Springs	Williamson	791
Crescent City	**Iroquois**	**541**
Creston	Ogle	535
Crossville	**White**	**805**
Cuba	**Fulton**	**1,440**
Cullom	**Livingston**	**568**
Cutler	**Perry**	**523**
Cypress	Johnson	275
Dahlgren	Hamilton	512
Dakota	**Stephenson**	**549**
Dallas	Henderson and Hancock	1,037
Dalton City	**Moultrie**	**573**
Dalzell	La Salle and Bureau	587
Damiansville	Clinton	379
Dana	**La Salle**	**165**
Danforth	Iroquois	457
Danvers	McLean	981
Davis	**Stephenson**	**541**
Davis Junction	**Ogle**	**246**
Dawson	**Sangamon**	**536**
De Land	**Piatt**	**458**
De Pue	Bureau	1,729
De Soto	Jackson	1,534
De Witt	De Witt	122
Deer Creek	Woodford and Tazewell	630
Deer Grove	**Whiteside**	**44**
Delavan	**Tazewell**	**1,642**
Detroit	**Pike**	**126**
Diamond	Will and Grundy	1,077
Dieterich	**Effingham**	**568**
Divernon	Sangamon	1,178
Dix	**Jefferson**	**456**
Dongola	**Union**	**728**
Donnellson	**Bond and Montgomery**	**167**
Donovan	Iroquois	361
Dorchester	Macoupin	145
Dover	Bureau	163
Dowell	Jackson	465

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Downs	McLean	620
Du Bois	**Washington**	**216**
Dunfermline	Fulton	259
Dunlap	**Peoria**	**851**
Durand	**Winnebago**	**1,100**
Eagarville	**Macoupin**	**127**
Earlville	**La Salle**	**1,435**
East Brooklyn	Grundy	80
East Cape Girardeau	Alexander	451
East Carondelet	St. Clair	630
East Dubuque	**Jo Daviess**	**1,914**
East Galesburg	Knox	813
East Gillespie	Macoupin	205
East Hazel Crest	Cook	1,570
Easton	**Mason**	**351**
Eddyville	**Pope**	**151**
Edgewood	Effingham	502
Edinburg	**Christian**	**982**
El Dara	**Pike**	**94**
El Paso	Woodford	2,499
Elburn	**Kane**	**1,275**
Eldred	Greene	254
Elizabeth	Jo Daviess	700
Elizabethtown	Hardin	427
Elkhart	Logan	475
Elkville	**Jackson**	**958**
Elliott	Ford	309
Ellis Grove	**Randolph**	**353**
Ellisville	Fulton	116
Ellsworth	**McLean**	**224**
Elmwood	Peoria	1,841
Elsah	**Jersey**	**851**
Elvaston	Hancock	198
Elwood	**Will**	**951**
Emden	**Logan**	**459**
Emmington	**Livingston**	**135**
Energy	Williamson	1,106
Enfield	White	683
Equality	Gallatin	748
Erie	**Whiteside**	**1,572**
Essex	Kankakee	482
Evansville	**Randolph**	**844**
Ewing	**Franklin**	**264**
Exeter	Scott	59
Fairmont	Madison and St. Clair	2,140

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Fairmount	Vermilion	678
Fairview	Fulton	510
Farina	**Marion and Fayette**	**575**
Farmer	De Witt	2,114
Farmersville	Montgomery	698
Fayetteville	St. Clair	371
Ferris	Hancock	177
Fidelity	Jersey	127
Fieldon	Jersey	277
Fillmore	**Montgomery**	**326**
Findlay	**Shelby**	**787**
Fisher	**Champaign**	**1,561**
Fithian	Vermilion	512
Flanagan	**Livingston**	**1,051**
Flat Rock	Crawford	421
Florence	Pike	45
Foosland	**Champaign**	**132**
Forest	Mason	321
Forest View	**Cook**	**743**
Forrest	**Livingston**	**1,124**
Forreston	**Ogle**	**1,361**
Forsyth	Macon	1,275
Fox River Valley Gardens	Lake and McHenry	1,231
Franklin	**Morgan**	**634**
Franklin Grove	**Lee**	**968**
Freeman Spur	**Williamson and Franklin**	**290**
Fults	Monroe	74
Galatia	**Saline**	**983**
Gardner	Grundy	1,237
Garrett	Douglas	169
Gays	Moultrie	237
German Valley	Stephenson	480
Germantown	**Clinton**	**1,167**
Germantown Hills	Woodford	1,195
Gifford	**Champaign**	**845**
Gilberts	**Kane**	**987**
Gilman	**Iroquois**	**1,816**
Girard	Macoupin	2,164
Gladstone	**Henderson**	**270**
Glasford	**Peoria**	**1,115**
Glasgow	Scott	163
Godley	Grundy and Will	322
Golconda	Pope	823
Golden	Adams	565
Golden Gate	Wayne	71

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Golf	**Cook**	**454**
Good Hope	**McDonough**	**416**
Goodfield	Tazewell and Woodford	454
Goreville	Johnson	872
Gorham	Jackson	290
Grafton	Jersey	918
Grand Ridge	La Salle	560
Grand Tower	Jackson	775
Grandview	**Sangamon**	**1,647**
Grant Park	**Kankakee**	**1,024**
Grantfork	Madison	273
Granville	Putnam	1,407
Grayville	Edwards and White	2,043
Green Oaks	Lake	2,101
Green Valley	Tazewell	745
Greenfield	**Greene**	**1,162**
Greenup	**Cumberland**	**1,616**
Greenview	Menard	848
Gridley	McLean	1,304
Griggsville	Pike	1,218
Gulf Port	Henderson	209
Hainesville	**Lake**	**134**
Hamburg	Calhoun	150
Hamel	Madison	530
Hamletsburg	Pope	85
Hammond	**Piatt**	**527**
Hampshire	**Kane**	**1,843**
Hampton	**Rock Island**	**1,601**
Hanaford	Franklin	380
Hanna City	**Peoria**	**1,205**
Hanover	**Jo Daviess**	**908**
Hardin	Calhoun	1,071
Harmon	Lee	186
Harristown	**Macon**	**1,319**
Hartford	Madison	1,676
Hartsburg	**Logan**	**306**
Harvel	Christian and Montgomery	213
Hebron	**McHenry**	**809**
Hecker	Monroe	534
Henderson	Knox	290
Hennepin	**Putnam**	**669**
Henning	Vermilion	273
Herrick	**Shelby**	**466**
Herscher	Kankakee	1,278
Hettick	Macoupin	211

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Heyworth	McLean	1,629
Hidalgo	**Jasper**	**122**
Hillcrest	Ogle	828
Hillsdale	**Rock Island**	**489**
Hillview	Greene	271
Hinckley	DeKalb	1,682
Hindsboro	**Douglas**	**346**
Hodgkins	**Cook**	**1,963**
Hoffman	Clinton	492
Holiday Hills	McHenry	807
Hollowayville	**Bureau**	**37**
Homer	Champaign	1,264
Hooppole	Henry	196
Hopedale	**Tazewell**	**805**
Hopewell	Marshall	343
Hopkins Park	**Kankakee**	**601**
Hoyleton	Washington	508
Hudson	McLean	1,006
Huey	**Clinton**	**210**
Hull	**Pike**	**514**
Humboldt	Coles	470
Hume	Edgar	406
Huntley	McHenry	2,453
Hurst	Williamson	842
Hutsonville	**Crawford**	**622**
Illiopolis	Sangamon	934
Ina	**Jefferson**	**489**
Indian Creek	**Lake**	**247**
Indianola	Vermilion	336
Industry	**McDonough**	**571**
Iola	Clay	163
Ipava	Fulton	483
Iroquois	Iroquois	199
Irving	**Montgomery**	**516**
Irvington	Washington	827
Irwin	Kankakee	89
Iuka	Marion	388
Ivesdale	**Piatt and Champaign**	**339**
Jeffersonville	**Wayne**	**311**
Jeiseyville	**Christian**	**126**
Jerome	Sangamon	1,206
Jewett	Cumberland	194
Johnsburg	McHenry	1,529
Johnsonville	**Wayne**	**68**
Jonesboro	**Union**	**1,786**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Joppa	Massac	492
Joy	**Mercer**	**452**
Junction	Marion	539
Junction	Gallatin	201
Kampsville	Calhoun	399
Kane	**Greene**	**456**
Kangley	La Salle	250
Kansas	**Edgar**	**887**
Kappa	Woodford	134
Karnak	Pulaski	581
Kaskaskia	**Randolph**	**32**
Keenes	Wayne	62
Keensburg	Wabash	238
Keithsburg	**Mercer**	**747**
Kell	Marion	213
Kempton	**Ford**	**219**
Kenilworth	**Cook**	**2,402**
Kenney	De Witt	390
Keyesport	**Bond and Clinton**	**440**
Kilbourne	**Mason**	**350**
Kildeer	**Lake**	**2,291**
Kincaid	Christian	1,353
Kinderhook	**Pike**	**257**
Kingston	DeKalb	562
Kingston Mines	Peoria	293
Kinmundy	Marion	879
Kinsman	**Grundy**	**112**
Kirkland	**DeKalb**	**1,011**
Kirkwood	**Warren**	**884**
La Fayette	**Stark**	**231**
La Harpe	**Hancock**	**1,407**
La Moille	Bureau	654
La Prairie	**Adams**	**68**
La Rose	**Marshall**	**130**
Lacon	Marshall	1,986
Ladd	Bureau	1,283
Lakemoor	Lake and McHenry	1,165
Lakewood	McHenry	1,609
Lanark	Carroll	1,382
Latham	**Logan**	**482**
Lee	DeKalb and Lee	319
Leaf River	Ogle	546
Leland	**La Salle**	**862**
Leland Grove	**Sangamon**	**1,626**
Lenzburg	**St. Clair**	**510**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Leonore	La Salle	134
Lerna	Coles	301
Lexington	**McLean**	**1,810**
Liberty	**Adams**	**541**
Lily Lake	Kane	542
Lima	Adams	120
Lisbon	Kendall	216
Little York	**Warren**	**349**
Littleton	**Schuyler**	**181**
Liverpool	Fulton	129
Livingston	**Madison**	**928**
Loami	**Sangamon**	**802**
Loda	Iroquois	390
Lomax	**Henderson**	**473**
London Mills	**Knox and Fulton**	**485**
Long Creek	**Macon**	**1,250**
Long Point	**Livingston**	**210**
Longview	Champaign	180
Loraine	Adams	331
Lostant	**La Salle**	**510**
Louisville	Clay	1,098
Lovington	**Moultrie**	**1,143**
Ludlow	Champaign	323
Lyndon	Whiteside	615
Lynnville	Morgan	125
Macedonia	**Franklin and Hamilton**	**58**
Mackinaw	**Tazewell**	**1,331**
Macon	**Macon**	**1,282**
Maeystown	Monroe	116
Magnolia	Putnam	261
Makanda	**Jackson**	**404**
Malden	Bureau	370
Malta	**DeKalb**	**865**
Manchester	**Scott**	**347**
Manhattan	**Will**	**2,059**
Manito	**Mason**	**1,711**
Manlius	Bureau	365
Mansfield	Piatt	929
Maple Park	DeKalb and Kane	641
Mapleton	Peoria	216
Maquon	Knox	331
Marietta	**Fulton**	**142**
Marine	Madison	972
Marissa	St. Clair	2,375
Mark	Putnam	391

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Maroa	**Macon**	**1,597**
Martinsville	**Clark**	**1,161**
Martinton	Iroquois	299
Mason	Mason	2,444
Mason	Effingham	387
Matherville	Mercer	708
Maunie	White	155
Mazon	**Grundy**	**764**
McCook	Cook	263
McCullom Lake	McHenry	1,033
McLean	**McLean**	**819**
McNabb	**Putnam**	**310**
Mechanicsburg	**Sangamon**	**538**
Media	**Henderson**	**146**
Medora	Macoupin	420
Melvin	Ford	466
Mendon	**Adams**	**854**
Menominee	Jo Daviess	187
Meredosia	Morgan	1,134
Merrionette Park	**Cook**	**2,065**
Metcalf	**Edgar**	**227**
Mettawa	Lake	348
Middletown	Logan	436
Milford	Iroquois	1,512
Mill Creek	**Union**	**87**
Mill Shoals	**Wayne and White**	**247**
Milledgeville	**Carroll**	**1,076**
Millington	La Salle and Kendall	470
Milton	**Pike**	**270**
Mineral	**Bureau**	**250**
Minier	**Tazewell**	**1,155**
Minonk	**Woodford**	**1,982**
Modesto	**Macoupin**	**240**
Monee	**Will**	**1,044**
Montrose	Cumberland and Effingham	306
Morrisonville	**Christian**	**1,113**
Mound	Pulaski	765
Mound Station	Brown	147
Mounds	Pulaski	1,407
Mount Auburn	**Christian**	**544**
Mount Carroll	**Carroll**	**1,726**
Mount Clare	Macoupin	297
Mount Erie	Wayne	137
Mount Olive	Macoupin	2,126
Mount Pulaski	**Logan**	**1,610**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Mount Sterling	**Brown**	**1,922**
Moweaqua	**Christian and Shelby**	**1,785**
Muddy	**Saline**	**87**
Mulberry Grove	Bond	660
Muncie	Vermilion	182
Murrayville	Morgan	673
Naplate	**La Salle**	**609**
Naples	Scott	130
Nason	Jefferson	235
National City	**St. Clair**	**57**
Nauvoo	**Hancock**	**1,108**
Nebo	Pike	402
Nelson	Lee	200
Neoga	**Cumberland**	**1,678**
Neponset	**Bureau**	**529**
New Athens	**St. Clair**	**2,010**
New Bedford	**Bureau**	**99**
New Berlin	**Sangamon**	**797**
New Boston	**Mercer**	**620**
New Burnside	Johnson	259
New Canton	**Pike**	**405**
New Douglas	Madison	387
New Grand Chain	Pulaski	273
New Haven	**Gallatin**	**459**
New Holland	**Logan**	**330**
New Millford	Winnebago	463
New Minden	Washington	219
New Salem	Pike	147
Newark	Kendall	840
Newman	**Douglas**	**960**
Niantic	Macon	647
Nilwood	Macoupin	238
Noble	Richland	756
Nora	Jo Daviess	162
Norris	White	1,341
Norris	Fulton	212
North	Franklin	538
North Barrington	Lake	1,787
North Henderson	Mercer	184
North Pekin	Tazewell	1,556
North Utica	La Salle	848
Norwood	Peoria	495
Oak Grove	Rock Island	626
Oakbrook Terrace	DuPage	2,251
Oakdale	**Washington**	**211**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Oakford	**Menard**	**246**
Oakland	**Coles**	**996**
Oakwood	Vermilion	1,533
Oakwood Hills	McHenry	1,676
Oblong	Crawford	1,616
Oconee	Shelby	201
Odell	**Livingston**	**1,030**
Odin	Marion	1,150
Ogden	**Champaign**	**671**
Ohio	**Bureau**	**502**
Ohlman	Montgomery	136
Okawville	**Washington**	**1,274**
Old Mill Creek	**Lake**	**73**
Old Ripley	Bond	95
Old Shawneetown	Gallatin	356
Olmsted	Pulaski	358
Omaha	Gallatin	273
Onarga	**Iroquois**	**1,281**
Oneida	Knox	723
Oquawka	Henderson	1,442
Orangeville	Stephenson	581
Oreana	**Macon**	**847**
Orient	Franklin	428
Orion	Henry	1,821
Otterville	Jersey	115
Owaneco	**Christian**	**260**
Palestine	Crawford	1,619
Palmer	Christian	275
Palmyra	Macoupin	722
Panama	**Bond and Montgomery**	**339**
Panola	**Woodford**	**43**
Papineau	Iroquois	142
Parkersburg	**Richland**	**211**
Patoka	Marion	656
Paw Paw	**Lee**	**791**
Pawnee	Sangamon	2,384
Payson	Adams	1,114
Pearl	Pike	177
Pearl	Stephenson	670
Pecatonica	**Winnebago**	**1,760**
Percy	Randolph	925
Perry	Pike	491
Pesotum	Champaign	558
Petersburg	**Menard**	**2,261**
Phillipstown	White	48

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Philo	**Champaign**	**1,028**
Phoenix	**Cook**	**2,217**
Pierron	**Madison and Bond**	**554**
Pingree Grove	**Kane**	**138**
Piper	Ford	756
Pittsburg	Williamson	602
Plainville	Adams	261
Pleasant Hill	**Pike**	**1,030**
Pleasant Plains	**Sangamon**	**701**
Plymouth	**McDonough and Hancock**	**521**
Pocahontas	**Bond**	**837**
Pontoosuc	Hancock	264
Poplar Grove	Boone	743
Port Byron	Rock Island	1,002
Potomac	Vermilion	753
Prairie City	**McDonough**	**497**
Prairie Grove	McHenry	654
Prairie du Rocher	Randolph	602
Princeville	**Peoria**	**1,421**
Prophetstown	**Whiteside**	**1,793**
Pulaski	Pulaski	361
Radom	**Washington**	**174**
Raleigh	**Saline**	**340**
Ramsey	**Fayette**	**975**
Rankin	Vermilion	619
Ransom	La Salle	438
Rapids	Rock Island	932
Raritan	**Henderson**	**146**
Raymond	Montgomery	820
Reddick	**Livingston and Kankakee**	**208**
Redmon	**Edgar**	**201**
Reynolds	**Mercer and Rock Island**	**583**
Richmond	**McHenry**	**1,016**
Richview	**Washington**	**307**
Ridge Farm	Vermilion	939
Ridgway	**Gallatin**	**1,103**
Ridott	Stephenson	156
Ringwood*	**McHenry**	**520**
Rio	**Knox**	**260**
Ripley	Brown	103
Roanoke	Woodford	1,910
Roberts	Ford	397
Rock City	**Stephenson**	**286**

* Ringwood is a new village 1st incorporated in November, 1994.

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Rockbridge	Greene	212
Rockdale	Will	1,717
Rockwood	**Randolph**	**45**
Roodhouse	Greene	2,139
Roscoe	Winnebago	2,079
Rose Hill	Jasper	78
Roseville	**Warren**	**1,151**
Rosiclare	Hardin	1,378
Rossville	Vermilion	1,334
Round Lake Heights	**Lake**	**1,251**
Roxana	Madison	1,562
Royal	**Champaign**	**217**
Royal Lakes	Macoupin	272
Royalton	Franklin	1,191
Ruma	Randolph	256
Russellville	Lawrence	133
Rutland	**La Salle**	**391**
Sadorus	Champaign	469
Sailor Springs	Clay	136
San Jose	**Logan and Mason**	**666**
Sandoval	Marion	1,535
Sauget	**St. Clair**	**197**
Saunemin	**Livingston**	**399**
Sawyerville	Macoupin	312
Saybrook	McLean	767
Scales Mound	**Jo Daviess**	**388**
Schram City	**Montgomery**	**692**
Sciota	**McDonough**	**68**
Scottville	Macoupin	165
Seaton	**Mercer**	**221**
Seatonville	**Bureau**	**259**
Secor	**Woodford**	**389**
Seneca	**Grundy and La Salle**	**1,934**
Sesser	Franklin	2,087
Shabbona	**DeKalb**	**897**
Shannon	Carroll	887
Shawneetown	**Gallatin**	**1,575**
Sheffield	Bureau	951
Sheldon	Iroquois	1,109
Sheridan	**La Salle**	**1,806**
Sherman	Sangamon	2,080
Sherrard	**Mercer**	**697**
Shipman	**Macoupin**	**624**
Shumway	Effingham	243
Sibley	Ford	359

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Sidell	Vermilion	584
Sidney	**Champaign**	**1,027**
Sigel	Shelby	344
Simpson	**Johnson**	**61**
Sims	**Wayne**	**338**
Smithboro	Bond	201
Smithfield	Fulton	277
Smithton	St. Clair	1,587
Somonauk	**La Salle and DeKalb**	**1,263**
Sorento	Bond	596
South Pekin	**Tazewell**	**1,184**
South Roxana	**Madison**	**1,961**
South Wilmington	**Grundy**	**698**
Southern View	**Sangamon**	**1,906**
Sparland	Marshall	412
Spaulding	Sangamon	440
Spillertown	**Williamson**	**249**
Spring Bay	**Woodford**	**439**
Spring Grove	**McHenry**	**1,066**
Springerton	White	166
St. Anne	Kankakee	1,153
St. Augustine	Knox	151
St. David	Fulton	603
St. Elmo	**Fayette**	**1,475**
St. Francisville	Lawrence	851
St. Jacob	Madison	752
St. Johns	Perry	262
St. Joseph	**Champaign**	**2,052**
St. Libory	St. Clair	525
St. Peter	Fayette	353
Standard	Putnam	260
Standard City	**Macoupin**	**128**
Stanford	McLean	648
Ste. Marie	Jasper	281
Steeleville	**Randolph**	**2,059**
Steward	Lee	282
Stewardson	Shelby	660
Stillman Valley	Ogle	848
Stockton	Jo Daviess	1,871
Stonefort	**Saline and Williamson**	**311**
Stonington	Christian	1,006
Stoy	**Crawford**	**135**
Strasburg	Shelby	473
Strawn	Livingston	132
Stronghurst	Henderson	799

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Sublette	**Lee**	**394**
Sugar Grove	**Kane**	**2,005**
Summerfield	St. Clair	509
Sumner	**Lawrence**	**1,083**
Sun River Terrace	Kankakee	532
Symerton	Will	110
Table Grove	Fulton	408
Tallula	Menard	624
Tamaroa	Perry	780
Tamms	Alexander	748
Tampico	Whiteside	833
Taylor Springs	Montgomery	670
Tennessee	McDonough	127
Teutopolis	Effingham	1,417
Thawville	Iroquois	241
Thayer	Sangamon	730
Thebes	Alexander	461
Third Lake	**Lake**	**1,248**
Thomasboro	Champaign	1,250
Thompsonville	Franklin	602
Thomson	Carroll	538
Tilden	Randolph	919
Time	Pike	36
Tiskilwa	**Bureau**	**830**
Toledo	Cumberland	1,199
Toluca	Marshall	1,315
Tonica	**La Salle**	**715**
Topeka	Mason	93
Toulon	**Stark**	**1,328**
Tovey	**Christian**	**533**
Towanda	**McLean**	**543**
Tower Hill	**Shelby**	**601**
Tower Lakes	**Lake**	**1,333**
Tremont	**Tazewell**	**2,088**
Trenton	Clinton	2,481
Troy Grove	**La Salle**	**259**
Ullin	Pulaski	402
Union	**McHenry**	**542**
Union Hill	Kankakee	70
Ursa	Adams	506
Valier	**Franklin**	**708**
Valley	Pike	23
Valmeyer	**Monroe**	**897**
Varna	**Marshall**	**405**
Venedy	Washington	158

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Vergennes	Jackson	314
Vermilion	Edgar	283
Vermont	Fulton	806
Vernon	Marion	207
Verona	Grundy	242
Versailles	**Brown**	**480**
Victoria	Knox	299
Vienna	Johnson	1,446
Viola	**Mercer**	**964**
Virgil	Kane	319
Virginia	**Cass**	**1,767**
Volo	**Lake**	**193**
Wadsworth	**Lake**	**1,826**
Waggoner	Montgomery	221
Walnut	**Bureau**	**1,463**
Walnut Hill	Marion	133
Walshville	Montgomery	69
Waltonville	Jefferson	396
Wamac	**Washington, Clinton, and Marion**	**1,501**
Wapella	De Witt	696
Warren	Jo Daviess	1,550
Warrensburg	Macon	1,274
Warsaw	Hancock	1,882
Washburn	**Marshall and Woodford**	**1,075**
Wataga	**Knox**	**879**
Waterman	**DeKalb**	**1,074**
Watson	Effingham	646
Waverly	Morgan	1,402
Wayne	**DuPage and Kane**	**1,524**
Wayne City	**Wayne**	**1,099**
Waynesville	De Witt	518
Weldon	De Witt	415
Wellington	**Iroquois**	**294**
Wenona	La Salle and Marshall	950
Wenonah	Montgomery	40
West City	**Franklin**	**747**
West Brooklyn	Lee	164
West Point	Hancock	214
West Salem	Edwards	1,042
Westfield	Clark	676
Wheeler	Jasper	161
White	Macoupin	229
Whiteash	**Williamson**	**249**
Williamsfield	**Knox**	**571**
Williamson	Madison	278

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Williamsville	**Sangamon**	**1,140**
Willisville	**Perry**	**577**
Willow Hill	Jasper	268
Wilmington	**Will**	**129**
Wilsonville	Macoupin	609
Winchester	Scott	1,769
Windsor	Shelby	1,143
Windsor	Mercer	774
Winnebago	Winnebago	1,840
Winslow	**Stephenson**	**317**
Witt	**Montgomery**	**980**
Wonder Lake	McHenry	1,024
Woodhull	**Henry**	**808**
Woodland	Iroquois	313
Woodlawn	Jefferson	582
Woodson	Morgan	472
Worden	**Madison**	**896**
Wyanet	Bureau	1,017
Wyoming	**Stark**	**1,462**
Xenia	Clay	424
Yale	Jasper	94
Yates	Knox	760
Zeigler	Franklin	1,746

APPENDIX 2.2

Incorporated Illinois Communities
With 1990 Census Populations Between 2,500 and 4,999

Total number of communities: 133
Total population: 478,072

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Abingdon	**Knox**	**3,597**
Aledo	**Mercer**	**3,681**
Alorton	St. Clair	2,960
Anna	Union	4,780
Arcola	**Douglas**	**2,678**
Auburn	**Sangamon**	**3,724**
Barrington Hills	Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Cook	4,202
Braidwood	**Will**	**3,584**
Breese	**Clinton**	**3,567**
Burnham	**Cook**	**3,916**
Bushnell	McDonough	3,288
Cairo	Alexander	4,846
Carlyle	**Clinton**	**3,474**
Carrollton	**Greene**	**2,507**
Carterville	Williamson	3,616
Carthage	**Hancock**	**2,657**
Casey	Cumberland and Clark	2,914
Caseyville	St. Clair	4,419
Channahon	**Grundy and Will**	**4,266**
Christopher	**Franklin**	**2,774**
Coal	Grundy	3,907
Coal Valley	**Henry and Rock Island**	**3,527**
Deer Park	**Lake**	**2,887**
Dixmoor	Cook	3,647
Dupo	**St. Clair**	**3,164**
Dwight	**Grundy and Livingston**	**4,230**
East Dundee	Cook and Kane	2,721
Eldorado	Saline	4,536
Eureka	**Woodford**	**4,454**
Fairbury	Livingston	3,643
Farmington	**Fulton**	**2,535**
Ford Heights	Cook	4,259
Fox River Grove	**McHenry**	**3,551**
Freeburg	**St. Clair**	**3,115**
Fulton	Whiteside	3,698
Galena	**Jo Daviess**	**3,647**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Galva	Henry	2,742
Genoa	**DeKalb**	**3,083**
Georgetown	Vermilion	3,678
Gibson City	**Ford**	**3,396**
Gillespie	Macoupin	3,673
Green Rock	Henry	2,615
Hamilton	**Hancock**	**3,281**
Havana	Mason	3,610
Hawthorn Woods	**Lake**	**4,423**
Henry	**Marshall**	**2,591**
Hillsboro	Montgomery	4,400
Hometown	Cook	4,769
Indian Head Park	**Cook**	**3,503**
Island Lake	**Lake and McHenry**	**4,449**
Johnston City	**Williamson**	**3,706**
Knoxville	Knox	3,243
Lake Barrington	**Lake**	**3,855**
Lake Villa	Lake	2,851
Lawrenceville	Lawrence	4,897
Le Roy	McLean	2,777
Lebanon	St. Clair	3,688
Lena	**Stephenson**	**2,605**
Lewistown	**Fulton**	**2,572**
Lincolnshire	**Lake**	**4,928**
Long Grove	**Lake**	**4,747**
Madison	St. Clair and Madison	4,629
Mahomet	**Champaign**	**3,103**
Manteno	**Kankakee**	**3,488**
Marengo	McHenry	4,768
Marquette Heights	**Tazewell**	**3,077**
Marseilles	La Salle	4,811
Marshall	**Clark**	**3,555**
Maryville	**Madison**	**2,576**
McLeansboro	Hamilton	2,677
Metamora	**Woodford**	**2,520**
Millstadt	**St. Clair**	**2,566**
Minooka	Will and Grundy	2,561
Momence	Kankakee	2,968
Montgomery	Kendall and Kane	4,268
Monticello	**Piatt**	**4,549**
Morrison	**Whiteside**	**4,474**
Mount Morris	**Ogle**	**2,919**
Mount Zion	**Macon**	**4,522**
Nashville	**Washington**	**3,202**
New Baden	**St. Clair and Clinton**	**2,700**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Newton	Jasper	3,154
Nokomis	**Montgomery**	**2,534**
Northfield	**Cook**	**4,777**
Oglesby	**La Salle**	**3,619**
Olympia Fields	**Cook**	**4,248**
Oregon	**Ogle**	**3,891**
Oswego	**Kendall**	**3,876**
Palos Park	**Cook**	**4,162**
Park	Lake	4,677
Paxton	Ford	4,289
Peotone	Will	2,947
Pinckneyville	**Perry**	**3,372**
Pittsfield	Pike	4,231
Plainfield	**Will**	**4,557**
Polo	Ogle	2,514
Pontoon Beach	Madison	4,013
Posen	Cook	4,226
Red Bud	Randolph	3,007
Riverton	Sangamon	2,638
Riverwoods	**Lake**	**2,938**
Rochester	Sangamon	2,676
Rockton	**Winnebago**	**2,928**
Rosemont	Cook	3,995
Round Lake	**Lake**	**3,550**
Round Lake Park	**Lake**	**4,045**
Rushville	Schuyler	3,229
Savanna	Carroll	3,819
Savoy	**Champaign**	**2,674**
Shelbyville	Shelby	4,943
Shiloh	**St. Clair**	**2,650**
Sleepy Hollow	Kane	3,241
South Barrington	**Cook**	**2,937**
South Beloit	**Winnebago**	**4,072**
South Chicago Heights	Cook	3,695
South Jacksonville	Morgan	3,315
Sparta	**Randolph**	**4,853**
Staunton	Macoupin	4,806
Stone Park	Cook	4,383
Sullivan	Moultrie	4,354
Thornton	**Cook**	**2,778**
Tilton	**Vermilion**	**2,729**
Tolono	**Champaign**	**2,605**
Tuscola	Douglas	4,155
Venice	Madison	3,571
Villa Grove	**Douglas**	**2,734**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Virden	Sangamon and Macoupin	3,635
West Dundee	**Kane**	**3,728**
Westville	**Vermilion**	**3,387**
White Hall	Greene	2,814
Willow Springs	**Cook**	**4,478**
Wilmington	Will	4,743
Yorkville	Kendall	3,894

APPENDIX 2.3

Incorporated Illinois Communities
With 1990 Census Populations Between 5,000 and 9,999

Total number of communities: 102
Total population: 737,709

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Antioch	Lake	6,105
Barrington	Lake and Cook	9,538
Bartonville	Peoria	6,555
Beach Park	Lake	9,492
Beardstown	**Cass**	**5,270**
Benton	**Franklin**	**7,216**
Berkeley	**Cook**	**5,137**
Bethalto	**Madison**	**9,507**
Broadview	Cook	8,538
Burr Ridge	**Cook and DuPage**	**7,684**
Calumet Park	Cook	8,418
Carlinville	**Macoupin**	**5,416**
Carmi	White	5,626
Centreville	St. Clair	7,489
Chatham	Sangamon	6,074
Chester	**Randolph**	**8,204**
Chillicothe	Peoria	5,959
Clarendon Hills	**DuPage**	**6,994**
Clinton	**De Witt**	**7,437**
Columbia	Monroe	5,524
Countryside	**Cook**	**5,961**
Crete	**Will**	**6,773**
Creve Coeur	Tazewell	5,938
Du Quoin	Perry	6,697
East Alton	**Madison**	**7,063**
Fairfield	**Wayne**	**5,442**
Flora	Clay	5,093
Flossmoor	**Cook**	**8,651**
Fox Lake	**McHenry and Lake**	**7,478**
Frankfort	**Will**	**7,180**
Geneseo	**Henry**	**5,990**
Glen Carbon	Madison	7,774
Glencoe	**Cook**	**8,499**
Glenwood	**Cook**	**9,289**
Grayslake	**Lake**	**7,388**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Greenville	**Bond**	**5,108**
Harrisburg	**Saline**	**9,318**
Harvard	McHenry	5,975
Harwood Heights	Cook	7,680
Highland	**Madison**	**7,546**
Highwood	Lake	5,331
Hillside	**Cook**	**7,672**
Hoopeston	**Vermilion**	**5,871**
Inverness	Cook	6,516
Itasca	**DuPage**	**6,947**
Jerseyville	**Jersey**	**7,382**
La Salle	**La Salle**	**9,717**
Lake Bluff	**Lake**	**5,486**
Lake in the Hills	McHenry	5,900
Lemont	**DuPage and Cook**	**7,359**
Lindenhurst	**Lake**	**8,044**
Litchfield	Montgomery	6,883
Lockport	**Will**	**9,401**
Lynwood	**Cook**	**6,535**
Lyons	**Cook**	**9,828**
Mascoutah	**St. Clair**	**5,511**
Mendota	**La Salle**	**7,017**
Metropolis	Massac	6,734
Milan	**Rock Island**	**5,753**
Mokena	**Will**	**6,128**
Monmouth	**Warren**	**9,489**
Mount Carmel	**Wabash**	**8,287**
Murphysboro	**Jackson**	**9,176**
New Lenox	**Will**	**9,698**
North Aurora	**Kane**	**6,010**
North Riverside	Cook	6,180
Oak Brook	**Cook and DuPage**	**9,087**
Olney	Richland	8,873
Orland Hills	**Cook**	**5,510**
Pana	Christian	5,796
Paris	**Edgar**	**9,016**
Peoria Heights	Tazewell, Woodford, and Peoria	6,930
Peru	**La Salle**	**9,302**
Plano	Kendall	5,104
Princeton	**Bureau**	**7,197**
River Grove	**Cook**	**9,961**
Riverside	**Cook**	**8,774**
Robbins	**Cook**	**7,498**
Robinson	**Crawford**	**6,740**
Rochelle	Ogle	8,769

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Rock Falls	**Whiteside**	**9,669**
Salem	**Marion**	**7,470**
Sandwich	Kendall and DeKalb	5,607
Sauk	Will and Cook	9,926
Shorewood	Will	6,264
Silvis	Rock Island	6,926
South Elgin	Kane	7,474
Spring Valley	Bureau	5,246
Steger	**Cook and Will**	**8,592**
Stickney	**Cook**	**5,678**
Summit	Cook	9,971
Swansea	St. Clair	8,201
Sycamore	**DeKalb**	**9,896**
Troy	Madison	6,019
University Park	Cook and Will	6,204
Vandalia	**Fayette**	**6,114**
Washington Park	St. Clair	7,431
Waterloo	**Monroe**	**5,030**
Watseka	Iroquois	5,424
Wauconda	**Lake**	**6,294**
West Frankfort	**Franklin**	**8,526**
West Peoria	Peoria	5,309

APPENDIX 2.4

Incorporated Illinois Communities
With 1990 Census Populations Between 10,000 And 24,999

Total number of communities: 110
Total population: 1,779,029

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Algonquin	Kane and McHenry	11,693
Alsip	Cook	18,227
Bartlett	Kane, Cook, and DuPage	19,395
Batavia	DuPage, Kane	17,076
Bellwood	**Cook**	**20,241**
Belvidere	**Boone**	**15,962**
Bensenville	**Cook, DuPage**	**17,767**
Bloomingdale	**DuPage**	**16,614**
Blue Island	**Cook**	**21,203**
Bourbonnais	**Kankakee**	**13,929**
Bradley	Kankakee	10,918
Bridgeview	**Cook**	**14,402**
Brookfield	**Cook**	**18,876**
Cahokia	**St. Clair**	**17,550**
Canton	Fulton	13,959
Carpentersville	Kane	23,049
Cary	McHenry	10,043
Centralia	**Clinton and Marion**	**14,274**
Charleston	Coles	20,398
Chicago Ridge	Cook	13,643
Collinsville	**St. Clair and Madison**	**22,424**
Country Club Hills	Cook	15,431
Crest Hill	Will	10,999
Crestwood	**Cook**	**10,823**
Crystal Lake	McHenry	24,696
Darien	**DuPage**	**20,556**
Deerfield	Cook and Lake	17,327
Dixon	**Lee**	**15,134**
Dolton	Cook	23,956
East Moline	Rock Island	20,147
East Peoria	Tazewell	21,378
Edwardsville	Madison	14,582
Effingham	**Effingham**	**11,927**
Elmwood Park	**Cook**	**23,206**
Evergreen Park	**Cook**	**20,874**

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Fairview Heights	**St. Clair**	**14,768**
Forest Park	**Cook**	**14,918**
Franklin Park	**Cook**	**18,485**
Geneva	Kane	12,625
Glen Ellyn	DuPage	24,919
Godfrey	**Madison**	**15,671**
Gurnee	**Lake**	**13,715**
Hazel Crest	Cook	13,334
Herrin	**Williamson**	**10,857**
Hickory Hills	**Cook**	**13,021**
Hinsdale	**Cook and DuPage**	**16,029**
Homewood	Cook	19,278
Jacksonville	**Morgan**	**19,327**
Justice	**Cook**	**11,137**
Kewanee	**Henry**	**12,969**
La Grange	Cook	15,362
La Grange Park	**Cook**	**12,861**
Lake Forest	**Lake**	**17,836**
Lake Zurich	**Lake**	**14,927**
Libertyville	**Lake**	**19,174**
Lincoln	**Logan**	**15,418**
Lincolnwood	**Cook**	**11,365**
Lisle	**DuPage**	**19,584**
Loves Park	**Winnebago**	**15,457**
Machesney Park	**Winnebago**	**19,033**
Macomb	**McDonough**	**19,952**
Marion	Williamson	14,545
Markham	Cook	13,136
Matteson	**Cook**	**11,378**
Mattoon	Coles	18,441
McHenry	**McHenry**	**16,343**
Melrose Park	Cook	20,859
Midlothian	**Cook**	**14,372**
Morris	**Grundy**	**10,274**
Morton	**Tazewell**	**13,799**
Morton Grove	**Cook**	**22,373**
Mount Vernon	Jefferson	17,082
Mundelein	**Lake**	**21,224**
Norridge	**Cook**	**14,459**
Northlake	**Cook**	**12,505**
O'Fallon	**St. Clair**	**16,064**
Ottawa	**La Salle**	**17,528**
Palos Heights	**Cook**	**11,478**
Palos Hills	**Cook**	**17,803**
Park Forest	Will and Cook	24,656

Municipality Name	County Name	Population
Pontiac	Livingston	11,428
Prospect Heights	Cook	15,236
Rantoul	Champaign	17,212
Richton Park	Cook	10,523
River Forest	Cook	11,669
Riverdale	Cook	13,671
Rolling Meadows	Cook	22,591
Romeoville	Will	14,101
Roselle	Cook and DuPage	20,819
Round Lake Beach	Lake	16,406
Schiller Park	Cook	11,189
South Holland	Cook	22,105
St. Charles	DuPage and Kane	22,620
Sterling	Whiteside	15,142
Streator	Livingston and La Salle	14,121
Taylorville	Christian	11,133
Vernon Hills	Lake	15,319
Villa Park	DuPage	22,279
Warrenville	DuPage	11,389
Washington	Tazewell	10,136
West Chicago	DuPage	14,808
Westchester	Cook	17,301
Western Springs	Cook	11,956
Westmont	DuPage	21,402
Winnetka	Cook	12,210
Wood Dale	DuPage	12,394
Wood River	Madison	11,490
Woodstock	McHenry	14,368
Worth	Cook	11,208
Zion	Lake	19,783

APPENDIX 3

TABLES OF RESPONSES BROKEN DOWN BY COMMUNITY SIZE

An asterisk (*) immediately following a table caption indicates that the difference in responses across community size groups for that table is statistically significant ($p < .05$). An asterisk following the label for a row within a table indicates that the difference in responses across community size groups for that row is statistically significant.

Question 1. "Name of your community and population."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Number of Respondents	368	74	63	73	578

Question 2a. "Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for improve the appearance of a community."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	269	57	50	62	438
Agree	85	14	12	11	122
Neutral	7	0	0	0	7
Disagree	0	0	0	0	0
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0	0	1
Number of Respondents	**362**	**71**	**62**	**73**	**568**

Question 2b. "Public shade and street trees are important for maintaining a healthy community environment."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	218	48	45	50	361
Agree	126	19	18	21	184
Neutral	16	4	0	2	22
Disagree	1	0	0	0	1
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Respondents	**361**	**71**	**63**	**73**	**568**

Question 2c. "Trees properly planted and maintained in business districts help to attract customers to the area."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	123	31	21	26	201
Agree	141	32	29	33	235
Neutral	85	7	10	13	115
Disagree	8	1	2	1	12
Strongly Disagree	2	0	0	0	2
Number of Respondents	**359**	**71**	**62**	**73**	**565**

Question 2d. "Public shade and street trees properly planted and cared for enhance the quality of life in a community."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	166	41	37	42	286
Agree	163	23	23	27	236
Neutral	29	7	3	4	43
Disagree	1	0	0	0	1
Strongly Disagree	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Respondents	**359**	**71**	**63**	**73**	**566**

Question 2e[a]. "Municipal government should provide funding for the removal of hazardous trees to protect the public from harm."*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	136	37	30	42	245
Agree	158	26	24	23	231
Neutral	43	7	5	4	59
Disagree	13	1	2	2	18
Strongly Disagree	3	0	1	1	5
Number of Respondents	**353**	**71**	**62**	**72**	**558**

Question 2e[b]. "Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to beautify the community."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	106	28	21	31	186
Agree	156	26	25	31	238
Neutral	75	16	11	8	110
Disagree	8	0	5	1	14
Strongly Disagree	3	0	0	0	3
Number of Respondents	**348**	**70**	**62**	**71**	**551**

Question 2e[c]. "Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance to increase environmental health."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	99	25	18	23	165
Agree	139	27	24	36	226
Neutral	94	17	16	11	138
Disagree	13	1	4	1	19
Strongly Disagree	3	0	0	0	3
Number of Respondents	**348**	**70**	**62**	**71**	**551**

Question 2e[d]. "Municipal government should provide funding for tree planting and maintenance for economic enhancement."*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	80	25	18	17	140
Agree	136	27	21	42	226
Neutral	112	17	18	8	155
Disagree	12	1	5	2	20
Strongly Disagree	3	0	0	0	3
Number of Respondents	**343**	**70**	**62**	**69**	**544**

Question 2f. "State government should provide personnel and technical assistance to help communities develop and maintain shade and street tree programs."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Strongly Agree	125	25	25	33	208
Agree	120	31	16	25	192
Neutral	82	11	13	12	118
Disagree	20	4	5	2	31
Strongly Disagree	7	0	2	1	10
Number of Respondents	**354**	**71**	**61**	**73**	**559**

Question 3. "Does your community have a shade tree commission or board?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	31	17	16	24	88
no	335	55	47	48	485
Number of Respondents	**366**	**72**	**63**	**72**	**573**

Question 4. "Does your community have a shade or street tree ordinance?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	60	35	35	55	185
no	302	36	28	16	382
Number of Respondents	**362**	**71**	**63**	**71**	**567**

Question 4a. "Ordinance has list of recommended tree species."*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	27	28	27	42	124
no	21	5	7	9	42
don't know	10	0	0	3	13
Number of Respondents	**58**	**33**	**34**	**54**	**179**

Question 4b. "Ordinance has site requirements for planting public trees (e.g.parkway width, distance from intersections, overhead utilities, etc.)."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	42	28	32	44	146
no	10	3	3	8	24
don't know	6	1	0	2	9
Number of Respondents	**58**	**32**	**35**	**54**	**179**

Question 4c. "Ordinance has requirement for citizens to obtain a permit or permission to plant trees on municipal property."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	34	19	25	37	115
no	19	9	9	14	51
don't know	4	4	1	3	12
Number of Respondents	**57**	**32**	**35**	**54**	**178**

Question 4d. "Ordinance has section protecting public trees from construction damage (e.g. trenching through root systems, etc.)."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	27	14	17	28	86
no	18	12	16	23	69
don't know	13	6	2	3	24
Number of Respondents	**58**	**32**	**35**	**54**	**179**

Question 4e. "Ordinance has section prohibiting the topping of public trees."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	16	7	13	22	58
no	32	18	16	28	94
don't know	10	7	5	4	26
Number of Respondents	**58**	**32**	**34**	**54**	**178**

Question 4f. "Ordinance has section giving community the authority to require removal of infectious diseased trees on private property."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	20	13	20	34	87
no	28	14	13	15	70
don't know	10	6	2	5	23
Number of Respondents	**58**	**33**	**35**	**54**	**180**

Question 4g. "Ordinance has section giving community the authority to require removal of trees located on private property which are determined to be hazardous to the public."*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	21	15	20	35	91
no	25	11	12	16	64
don't know	12	7	3	3	25
Number of Respondents	**58**	**33**	**35**	**54**	**180**

Question 4h. Number of small communities having adequate tree ordinances.*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Have adequate ordinance	8	8	12	20	48
Lack adequate ordinance†	354	63	51	51	519
Number of Respondents	**362**	**71**	**63**	**71**	**567**

† Includes responding communities with tree ordinances not containing all 4 of the basic criteria mentioned in the text, as well as those responding communities with no tree ordinances.

Question 5. "Do you have an estimate of the number of public trees there are in your community?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	62	11	14	26	113
no	301	60	49	46	456
Number of Respondents	**363**	**71**	**63**	**72**	**569**

Question 5a. "How many public trees?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
high	3000	5000	12000	20000†	20000
low	0	50	1300	1200	0
average	377	1590	4756	7738	2602
Number of Respondents	**55**	**9**	**11**	**22**	**97**

† The actual highest number of public trees reported by a respondent in community size group 4 was 60,000 trees. As the respondent indicated in the next question of the survey that the estimate was based on an 'educated guess' and the number was 3 times higher that the next highest number in that size group, it was decided by the authors not to include the 60,000 figure in the analysis of the data.

Question 5b. "How was the number of trees determined?"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Tree Inventory*	24	6	12	17	59
Educated Guess*	32	4	1	6	43
Other	5	0	0	3	8
Number of Respondents	**61**	**10**	**13**	**26**	**110**

Question 5c. "If your community has a public tree inventory, is it kept updated?"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	14	4	9	13	40
no	29	6	5	9	49
Number of Respondents	**43**	**10**	**14**	**22**	**89**

Question 6a. "What is your best estimate of how many trees your community planted in 1993? in 1994?"*

Community Size:	**<2500**		**2500-4999**		**5000-9999**		**10000-24999**	
year	'93	'94	'93	'94	'93	'94	'93	'94
high	200†	350†	225	334	600	850	600	600
low	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
average	21	27	58	60	105	111	122	126
Number of Respondents	**190**	**202**	**35**	**41**	**34**	**37**	**51**	**53**

† The actual highest number of public trees reported planted by respondents in community size group 1 during 1993 and 1994 was 1500 and 2000 trees respectively. These responses were much higher than the numbers of new trees planted by other communities in the same population groups. Both of the communities reporting these extreme values had suffered extensive flood damage in 1993, and the unusually large tree plantings were most likely a response to the loss of trees in this rare event. Since the objective of this question was to estimate the planting of pubic street and shade trees in the course of a normal year, these extreme numbers were not included in the analysis of the data. The second highest number (900) of public trees planted in community size group 1 during 1993 was also not included in the analysis of the data. Comments made by the respondent indicated that the community had completed a large tree planting project which included shrubs. This was most likely a reforestation planting and therefore outside the scope of the survey.

Question 6b. "What is your best estimate of how many trees your community removed in 1993? in 1994?"*

Community Size:	**<2500**		**2500-4999**		**5000-9999**		**10000-24999**	
year	'93	'94	'93	'94	'93	'94	'93	'94
high	50†	50†	30	30	120	110	201	250
low	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
average	6	7	13	11	40	37	47	52
Number of Respondents	165	192	27	33	24	30	41	43

† The actual highest number of public trees reported removed by a respondent in community size group 1 during 1993 was 635. This was much higher than the number of trees removed by other communities in the same population group, and was from a community that had suffered extensive flood damage in 1993. The two highest numbers of public trees reported removed in community size group 1 during 1994 (220 and 200) were also apparently due to atypical situations. Comments made by the respondents indicated that one community had lost a large number of street trees of a single species, and the other had lost trees in a severe storm. Since the objective of this question was to estimate the removal of public street and shade trees in the course of a normal year, these three extreme values were not included in the analysis of data.

Question 6c. Average number of public trees planted and trees removed per year (average of 1993 and 1994 responses).*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Trees Planted per year	23	61	98	125	53
Number of Respondents	177	34	32	51	294
Trees Removed per year	6	12	42	49	17
Number of Respondents	154	27	23	41	245

Question 7. "Do you have municipal department or employee assigned responsibility for public trees for at least a portion of their job duties?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	163	46	45	70	324
no	200	27	18	3	248
Number of Respondents	**363**	**73**	**63**	**73**	**572**

Question 7a. "What municipal departments have responsibility for public trees ?"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Public Works Dept.*	81	33	31	49	194
Streets & Sanitation Dept.	67	14	16	20	117
Parks & Recreation Dept.	27	13	7	16	63
Forestry Dept.*	0	2	3	7	12
Other	22	6	8	13	49
Number Of Respondents†	**163**	**46**	**45**	**70**	**324**

† Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 7b. "Who is the individual with principal responsibility for public tree management and care?"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Public Works Director*	42	25	24	38	129
Street Superintendent*	66	8	17	21	112
Parks Director	15	4	6	8	33
Community Forester / Arborist*	1	6	8	12	27
City Administrator / Manager	5	3	2	2	12
City Planner*	0	0	2	2	4
Community Development Coordinator	1	0	1	3	5
City/Village Clerk	3	0	0	1	4
Elected Public Official*	41	8	5	1	55
Other	23	4	7	7	41
Number of Respondents†	**163**	**46**	**45**	**70**	**324**

† Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 7c. "What portion of his/her job is devoted to working with trees?"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
> 50%*	0	1	3	6	10
25 - 50%*	2	0	2	6	10
5 - 25%*	36	19	21	36	112
<5%*	117	25	20	17	179
Number of Respondents	**163**	**46**	**45**	**70**	**324**

Question 7d. "What is the level of training for the municipal employee with principal responsibility for public tree management and care?"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Four-year degree*	4	3	6	9	22
Two-year degree	1	0	1	1	3
ISA Certified*	0	2	4	9	15
IAA Certified Tree Worker	0	2	1	3	6
Commercial experience	10	4	6	7	27
Workshop training*	13	11	18	28	70
No training in tree care*	132	30	17	27	206
Other*	10	1	7	9	27
Number of Respondents†	**163**	**46**	**45**	**70**	**324**

† Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8a: Provision of Services - Tree Planting

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	128	39	28	46	241
Private contractor*	63	29	28	46	166
Utility company	16	6	3	5	30
Community volunteer*	114	23	10	14	161
Not Provided*	90	12	14	2	118
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8b: Provision of Services - Watering & Mulching

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	118	36	38	49	241
Private contractor*	17	16	8	19	60
Utility company	1	0	0	0	1
Community volunteer*	99	14	9	9	131
Not Provided*	131	16	14	14	175
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8c: Provision of Services - Pruning On Request

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	124	40	40	57	271
Private contractor*	80	19	23	23	145
Utility company	55	9	5	9	78
Community volunteer*	43	5	3	1	52
Not Provided*	80	13	9	3	105
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8d: Provision of Services - Pruning On Cyclic Basis

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	43	16	23	35	117
Private contractor*	24	13	10	29	76
Utility company	43	6	8	11	68
Community volunteer*	18	4	0	1	23
Not Provided*	169	32	20	9	230
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8e: Provision of Services - Pest Control

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	50	14	13	27	104
Private contractor*	30	11	12	21	74
Utility company	1	0	1	0	2
Community volunteer*	24	1	0	0	25
Not Provided*	191	38	28	24	281
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8f: Provision of Services - Removal

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	138	45	41	54	278
Private contractor*	176	49	33	43	301
Utility company	41	12	4	11	68
Community volunteer*	28	3	0	0	31
Not Provided*	48	3	2	0	53
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8g: Provision of Services - Storm Cleanup

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	239	58	58	67	422
Private contractor*	73	24	17	22	136
Utility company	27	8	4	8	47
Community volunteer*	78	5	3	2	88
Not Provided*	32	3	1	0	36
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8h: Provision of Services - Community Education

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	18	15	17	27	77
Private contractor*	1	2	3	2	8
Utility company	4	2	1	3	10
Community volunteer	24	9	5	10	48
Not Provided*	239	41	31	30	341
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 8i: Provision of Services - Recycling Of Landscape Waste

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	76	29	33	44	182
Private contractor*	37	21	22	30	110
Utility company	13	1	0	2	16
Community volunteer	23	4	0	1	28
Not Provided*	177	25	8	10	220
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could check off more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 9a. "Does your community keep a record of annual expenditures related to public tree planting and care?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	69	21	28	40	158
no	289	51	33	31	404
Number of Respondents	**358**	**72**	**61**	**71**	**562**

Question 10. "Are you aware of the state and federal grant funding opportunities available for local community tree programs?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	147	31	36	48	262
no	214	41	26	22	303
Number of Respondents	**361**	**72**	**62**	**70**	**565**

Question 11. "Since 1992, has your community applied for any of the local community tree program grant funds available through the state and federal government? (If no, go to question 12)"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	29	19	21	38	107
no	333	52	42	33	460
Number of Respondents	**362**	**71**	**63**	**71**	**567**

Question 11a. "What grant program did you apply for? (Check all that apply.)"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Urban and Community Forestry Assistance Program	15	10	14	20	59
U.S. Small Business Administration Tree Planting Initiative	16	13	11	25	65
Other	1	1	0	2	4
Number of Respondents†	**29**	**19**	**21**	**38**	**107**

† Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 11b. "Who provided the technical assistance to prepare the grant application? (Check all that apply)."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Municipal employee*	11	14	17	35	77
District Forester	3	3	0	1	7
Cooperative Extension Service	1	1	0	0	2
Regional Planning Council	2	0	0	0	2
Regional Forestry Council	0	0	0	0	0
Private consulting arborist or forester	9	3	8	6	26
Other*	9	1	1	5	16
Number of Respondents†	**29**	**19**	**21**	**38**	**107**

† Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 11c. "Did your community obtain a grant?"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	13	11	14	22	60
no	15	8	7	16	46
Number of Respondents	**28**	**19**	**21**	**38**	**106**

Question 11d. "If no, how do you feel your community could be more successful in obtaining a grant? (Check all that apply.)"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Seek feedback on how to improve previous applications	7	2	6	8	23
Seek professional technical assistance to prepare the application	4	3	1	4	12
Organize better locally before submitting application	4	4	1	3	12
Other	5	1	2	4	12
Number of Respondents[†]	**19**	**9**	**8**	**16**	**52**

[†] Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 12a. "Do you have any annual community festivals or events where trees would be considered of value?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	168	43	41	45	297
no	190	29	22	24	265
Number of Respondents	**358**	**72**	**63**	**69**	**562**

Question 12b. "If yes, please check all that apply."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Arbor Day tree planting ceremony*	27	15	22	32	96
Spring flowering tree festival	2	2	2	0	6
Shade for a summer community festival*	112	20	12	9	153
Fall tree color festival	19	8	5	2	34
Public Christmas tree decorations*	66	15	24	32	137
Other	18	2	5	3	28
Number of Respondents[†]	**168**	**43**	**41**	**45**	**297**

[†] Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 13a. "Is your community a Tree City USA?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	16	12	12	26	66
no	343	59	50	43	495
Number of Respondents	**359**	**71**	**62**	**69**	**561**

Question 13b. "If no, would you be interested in receiving some information and assistance about becoming a Tree City USA community?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	214	49	35	32	330
no	76	6	10	5	97
Number of Respondents	**290**	**55**	**45**	**37**	**427**

Question 14a. "Are you aware of any particular problem your community is experiencing with it's trees?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	126	31	36	41	234
no	231	40	26	32	329
Number of Respondents	**357**	**71**	**62**	**73**	**563**

Question 14b. "If yes, please check all that apply."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Lack of citizens' support for tree planting	27	3	5	8	43
Lack of community officials' support for tree planting	30	3	5	5	43
Poor survival of newly planted trees*	22	3	6	0	31
Loss of mature trees to construction*	18	10	8	13	49
Insect or disease problems*	36	13	16	21	86
Hazardous trees	46	15	10	11	82
Trees growing into utility lines	76	21	26	24	147
Other	30	8	8	10	56
Number of Respondents†	**126**	**31**	**36**	**41**	**234**

† Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 15a. "Would your community like assistance to initiate or further develop your local tree program?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	193	56	44	57	350
no	138	13	16	12	179
Number of Respondents	**331**	**69**	**60**	**69**	**529**

Question 15b. "If yes, what type of assistance is needed by your community? (Check all that apply.)"

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Periodic free access to a trained community forester	98	32	23	35	188
Assistance in drafting a tree ordinance	79	26	14	20	139
Assistance in conducting an inventory of your community's trees	100	32	14	28	174
Assistance in identifying hazardous public trees	86	25	12	19	142
Training workshops for public employees or volunteers*	79	37	24	41	181
Assistance in applying for community forestry grant funds	141	43	26	35	245
Other*	5	6	5	6	22
Number of Respondents†	**193**	**56**	**44**	**57**	**350**

† Since a community could check off more than one response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.

Question 16. "Are there any citizens' or youth organizations in your community or county which promote tree planting and care?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	78	27	21	25	151
no	253	38	36	44	371
Number of Respondents	**331**	**65**	**57**	**69**	**522**

Question 17. "Would you or a representative of your community be willing to serve on a citizens advisory committee to promote community forestry in your region of the state?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	98	39	28	44	209
no	200	20	26	20	266
Number of Respondents	**298**	**59**	**54**	**64**	**475**

Question 18. "Would you or a representative of your community be interested in attending a community forestry workshop if held in your region of the state?"*

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
yes	168	57	43	69	337
no	145	11	10	3	169
Number of Respondents	**313**	**68**	**53**	**72**	**506**

Question 19. "Title/relationship to community tree program."

Community Size:	<2500	2500-4999	5000-9999	10000-24999	All
Mayor	94	15	13	11	133
Village President*	125	5	1	0	131
Village Trustee	20	5	2	2	29
Public Works Director*	12	10	15	15	52
Streets Superintendent*	2	5	3	6	16
Parks Director	9	4	3	5	21
Community Forester / Arborist*	1	4	3	10	18
City Administrator / Manager*	7	7	4	8	26
City Planning Official*	2	2	5	5	14
Community Development Official*	0	0	3	4	7
City / Village Clerk*	47	5	6	1	59
Tree Committee member / officer	8	2	2	1	13
Other*	11	7	3	8	29
Number of Respondents†	**368**	**74**	**63**	**73**	**578**

† Since a community could provide more than one response or no response to this question, the sums of responses in the columns may be different than the number of respondents shown in the bottom line.